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LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

AUGUST, 1922

MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

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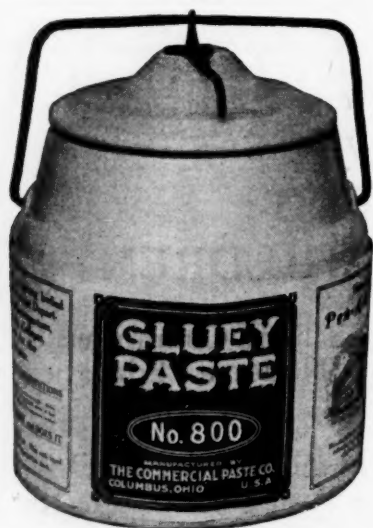
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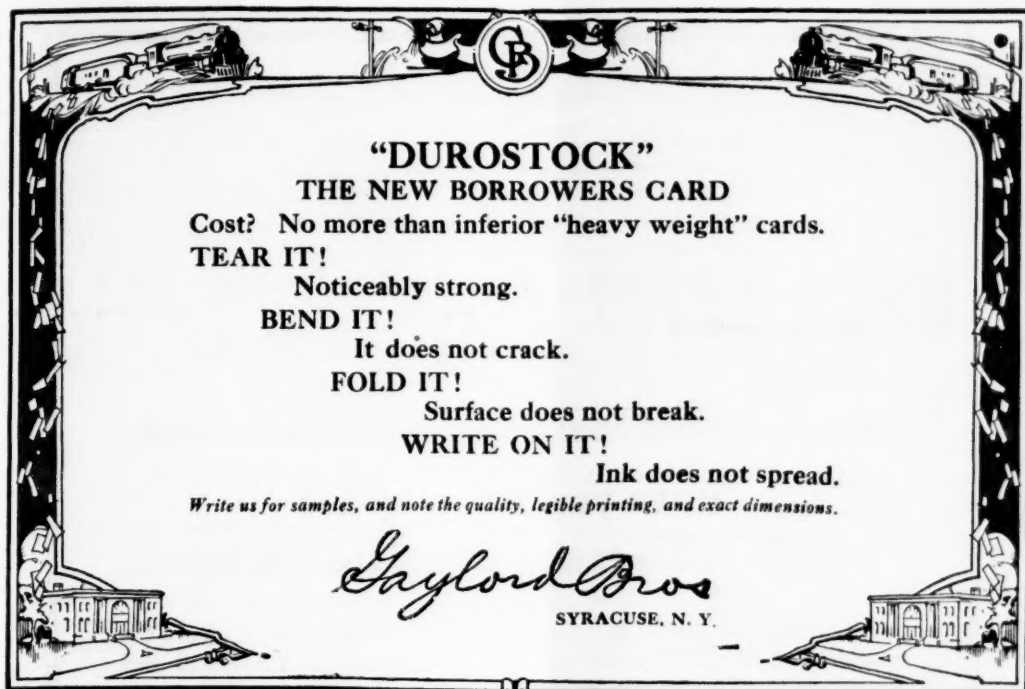
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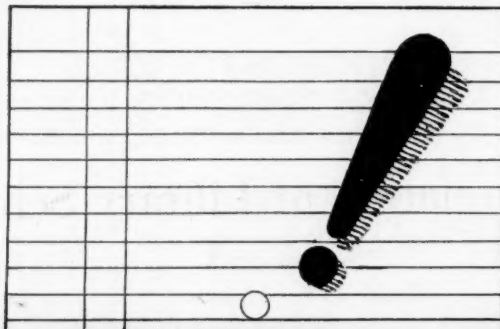
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

AUGUST, 1922



The Correlation of Library School and Training Class Instruction*

By ETHEL R. SAWYER

Director of the Training Class of the Portland (Ore.) Library Association

AT the outset I should like it to be understood that any plain speaking in which this paper may indulge is the result of no upstart criticism of our library schools. Those thirteen young Atlases on whose harassed shoulders the weight of the entire library profession has come to rest, merit our entire sympathy in a most difficult situation. To borrow another ancient metaphor, librarians in active service are asking the schools to exhibit the dexterity of institutional Colossi and to stand firmly erect, with one foot supported by the raw and utterly inexperienced elementary student of library affairs, while the other foot must rest upon the experienced librarian who wants the professional polish and the highly specialized instruction of the graduate school. The resulting angle is neither graceful nor secure; and my vision shows me only two possible ways out of this difficult situation. Either fit the legs to the required attitude or stop trying to be a Colossus. To speak plainly, I see no firm foundation for our schools unless they can equip themselves to deal with their students in accordance with their needs and qualifications, differentiating between the experienced worker and the recruit; between the undergraduate's general course and the preparation for a doctor's degree—or its library equivalent. Or, they must frankly turn over to other agencies the elementary training in library technique and devote themselves to truly professional education.

Everyone knows at least one disappointed student, who, after years of practical work in a library, went to library school and there spent valuable hours in learning to do in class or in practice-time what she had actually been receiving several years' salary for doing just as

effectively. She had to mark time while a student who had never been in a library before her initial library practice, struggled with such elementary terms as shelf-list and corporate entry, and mastered the fact that Smith, J. M. files before Smith, James. It is true that later on some one else may have had to mark time while she filled up lacunae in her experimental knowledge. But how do these two wrongs make one right? One year is too short a time to allow for much time-marking in the mastery of so vitally taxing a subject as librarianship.

Also one year is much too short a time in which to teach both technique and those literary, social and professional matters which are supposed to distinguish a librarian from a library clerk. What becomes then of all the study of books and people, their reactions one on the other, the peculiar problems which devolve upon the librarian in this age, the enthusiastic and intelligent orientation of the librarian to his community, the clear visioning of the possibilities and the responsibilities of librarianship? Look at any library school curriculum and see what bare bones we are compelled to substitute for all this needed substance, and how pitifully few even those bones are. No one will agree with me more heartily, I am sure, than the library school instructors here present.

The fact being admitted, what is the remedy? There are several remedial possibilities which suggest themselves, and one is contained in the title of this paper: the proper correlation of library school and training class instruction. There are at present no less than ten training classes in the country, giving definitely organized elementary library training varying in time from six to nine months and fitting their students to hold certain positions in their respective libraries higher than mere clerkships. In the Portland Public Library graduates from the

* Paper read at the Detroit meeting of the A. L. A. Professional Training Section.

Training Class go into general assistant's positions at a salary slightly lower than that of a library school graduate; but everything up to first assistantships is open to them. Our graduates have been accepted on equal terms by the Seattle Public Library, and thruout the state of Oregon assistantships and, in the smaller libraries, even librarianships have been offered to them. The University of Washington has accepted graduation from our Class as an equivalent for a certain number of credits towards its Library School course. And yet no other library school, so far as I know, would excuse a student of ours from elementary technical courses. I do not mean to say that a girl going from the Portland Training Class to a library school might not, by judicious representation and after qualifying in some way, be released from certain glaring repetitions of courses; but, in general, her training class year would count for very little except in enabling her to make a better school record. And why should it? What does the course of the Portland Training Class mean to any library school? It may be very good, and again it may be very bad. Who knows?

Now the first correlation needed between library schools and training classes lies just here. Somebody should know! Let the training classes make the library schools acquainted with their work and let the library schools agree on some evaluation of the various training classes so that a student of any training class may know just where in any library school curriculum she can begin. The library schools could also tell the training classes just what portions of elementary library technique, for instance, they would be willing to have taught in training classes and to give credit for in their courses. Such an arrangement would work beneficially in at least two directions. It would release some of the energies of library school instructors for more advanced teaching, and it would furnish an incentive to training classes to maintain a standard of excellence acceptable to the library schools. Even more important to the training classes, it would insure official recognition to their students for work done.

This plan would fit in with the suggestion made by the Library Workers Association that the library schools' summer courses be so arranged as to allow of definite credits being earned towards a complete library school course. Such an arrangement would undoubtedly help the training classes to recruit more desirable students for their classes. Students who are unable to go to library school immediately, often turn away from library work altogether because the training class year would advance

them nowhere up the professional ladder. Their very ambition turns them from us to some better organized profession where their activities will count toward definite advancement.

This correlation of substance suggests another correlation which should be made between library schools and training classes, namely, methods of instruction. I cannot see why a method of teaching certain technical subjects cannot be decided upon by experienced teachers and a sort of manual prepared which could be used as a text-book by all training class and elementary library school classes at least. A manual of teaching elementary cataloging, for instance; not cataloging for any particular library but the general principles underlying all cataloging. We do not teach algebra according to the algebra used in the New York public schools or the schools of California. We teach algebra the fundamental principles, which we can use either in New York or in California. In California they may want more advanced algebra, but that comes later. Here it seems to me an inexcusable amount of time and energy is wasted thruout the profession. Surely we have passed beyond the period of experimentation in certain technical matters and, preserving sufficient flexibility to meet varying conditions, we could agree upon the formulation of certain best practices for typical conditions. Or is the amount of imprint to be put on a catalog card so abstruse and esoteric a matter that each school and each acting cataloger must thru tears and tribulation win to the ideal heaven of the perfect catalog card! I can conceive of a cataloging course which should be concerned chiefly with teaching its students how to use the various tools of cataloging, what sorts of cards should be made for what sorts of libraries, how to vary the normal card to meet various peculiar demands of your public, the difference between fundamentals and the variabilities in cataloging, and such matters as should make our students quick at adaptability rather than grounded in formality. The student of carpentry may not make a perfect kitchen cabinet at first, but he knows the use of all his tools, and doesn't use a plane where a jack-knife would produce better results. Sometimes I think we try to train librarians to make perfect kitchen cabinets at once before we have let them become familiar with their tools. To my mind the training classes can admirably serve to acquaint prospective students with the simpler library tools leaving the fine scroll-work and the high polish and the complexities and refinements of the profession to the library schools.

And here we must bring into play our powers of organization. It is a well-known psycho-

logical fact that certain habits of thinking, certain informational matters can be best assimilated by the student by permitting only the desired impressions to come into the brain at first. Every false impression not only excludes the correct one but has actually to be overcome before the correct one can find lodgment. "No false starts" should be the educational motto here. Expedition is demanded in conveying to the student certain rules and facts and such rules and facts could be standardized and put into concise form for distribution and for future reference at need. Yes, of course, I know there are the "A. L. A. Catalog Rules" and Kroeger's "Guide to Reference Books." But these invaluable tools were not prepared exactly with the needs of the elementary library courses in mind—indeed I doubt whether they were designed primarily for pedagogical use. They are tools of the trade rather than text-books.

Now that is exactly what I want to emphasize. We must go at our library teaching pedagogically. Why should we neglect all that other educational experts have discovered and placed ready to our hand? For, after all, we are, or should be, primarily teachers, we library school and training class specialists in the library schools; teachers, and as special as we *can* be, in the training classes. We must know *how* to teach—methods and psychology—as well as *what* we are teaching. And that means, or should mean, a definite organization for educational work within our profession—with the library schools at the head, and the training classes, summer classes, apprentice classes and eventually perhaps extension classes and correspondence classes—tho these latter would be a difficult problem to meet. The little old red school house days of library education are over and we must function along with state universities and professional colleges.

You will perhaps observe that I am not making the customary distinction between the field of library school and training class instruction, namely, that a library school gives a study of comparative library methods and a training class instructs only in the methods of one library. It is true that a library school should give a wider survey of the entire field of library procedure, but I find that it is not necessary to restrict the training class student's vision to so narrow a field. In fact comparison of her library's methods with those of other libraries makes for a more intelligent administration of local practices. I prefer to correlate the library school and the training class as elementary library instruction and advanced education. There has sprung up a third division in library training agencies owing to the development of

instruction in certain of the larger training classes, and that is the apprentice class proper. I think the distinction should be clearly drawn here between apprentice classes and training classes. The former group *now* is the training group whose interests are entirely local, and their training period rarely outruns three or four months. From the ranks of the apprentices should come our clerks and clerical attendants who are not eligible for real professional library services without further training.

Now and then I feel that we librarians are engaged in trying to lift ourselves by our own bootstraps. We urge more training and education in our members' we cry for recruits to librarianship, we deplore the possibility of the library clerk usurping the functions of true professional services; but we very slowly and inadequately prepare facilities for the cultivation of that higher type of librarianship and the obtaining of advanced professional equipment. Discouragement and slackened fibre attend upon disappointed ambition. I would not appear before you in the guise of a pessimistic gloom-bringer, but I do not see many indications of discouragement among some of the sincerest members of our profession. I believe that never before has library work had such an opportunity for development—but we shall have to bend every energy intelligently to the task of grasping that opportunity.

The library schools—with their present equipment—cannot do more than they are doing. But it is possible that with the cooperation of the training classes they might decide to do slightly different things, and things more in accord with their high professional status. I believe dissatisfaction or discouragement with requirements for admission does not operate so disastrously as dissatisfaction with opportunities after admission—and the results to the profession are incomparably preferable in the former case. At one end or the other the pressure must be severe and it seems to me that in the library schools the anguish must come at the lower end. Good training classes established and recognized thruout the country would shortly serve as preparatory schools and trying-out laboratories for the library schools, turning over to them an ever improving grade of students fit for professional work.

I said "with their present equipment." Of course the present equipment of most library schools is ridiculously inadequate. Propose to any other technical or professional school a budget of ten to fifteen thousand dollars a year for total administration and note the pitying smile you will receive. And yet how many of our library schools are financing themselves on

an even smaller budget! Now it is a truism that you cannot get something for nothing. Someone must pay. And it has usually been the school faculty out of whose over-worked blood and nerves the deficit has been wrung, or the student body, who have not received the quality of instruction or the breadth of training to which they were entitled. Professionalism cannot indefinitely thrive on a permanent budgetary deficit. Library school appropriations should be considerably increased to enable specialists and educators to be retained on their faculties, and to raise library education to a plane with other specialized training. So long as value is directly associated with the salary status it is not fitting that library school instructors should rank with the stenographers of an institution; neither is it probable that desirable teachers, except those few individuals who can afford to be so noble, will be found willing to undertake the taxing duties of teaching at a salary less than that of librarians in comparatively recent service.

This is, fortunately, not a paper on library school budgets. So I am not obliged to do more than exhort in general terms. However, if this were such a paper, I think I should elaborate on the text, "Ask and ye shall receive." I realize that "the petitioned" in the text was not a board of city or county fathers or anything of that ilk, but I like to believe that most of these old texts that are any good at all have rather a wide general applicability even to seemingly most irrelevant cases. And the outcome is so definitely stated as a result of the asking, that sometimes I wonder whether the library's notoriously small responses to financial prayers may not be due to faulty petitioning. I believe "to ask" is an active verb, definite, in the imperative mode, and we are too inclined to passive, indefinite hortatoriness.

While waiting for an answer to prayer, however, we might find partial relief for our financial stringency in a large use of co-operation. Would it not be feasible to supplement the regular courses in our schools with some sort of peripatetic lectureships, drawing on the resources of the entire country just as now all library schools draw for outside lectures on distinguished librarians in the vicinity?

Of course the obvious objection to that is the expense of such lecturers and their traveling schedules. There are desirable times for such interruptions into the orderly class routine—and less desirable times. Adjustments would have to be made. I refuse to believe, however, that a profession which has evolved the modern American library system—one of the most successful co-operative service organizations in existence today—cannot find a way to achieve co-

operative educational aims of at least as national a character as education in general has achieved. If not by this plan then why not try "exchange professorships" of three, or six, or nine months, which would assist in circulation of library ideas thruout the profession?

The important point is that we shall go at this whole matter of library education from a national standpoint, deciding upon what should constitute professional education in 1922—as distinct from 1890—what part of that education the library schools must give and what should be delegated to pre-professional or elementary training classes. Perhaps the profession as a whole would be most benefited by the encouragement of training classes widely scattered thruout the country giving three or six or nine months courses planned and accredited by the A. L. A. Professional Training Section, with the definite purpose of preparing suitable students for library schools later. Whatever the plan it should be something that has the entire library profession behind it, not a mere matter of the handful of library schools and training classes. It is the most vital matter before the library body today and demands the attention of everyone, just as the whole question of education is today demanding large national planning backed by the intelligent co-operation of the entire nation.

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The Transportation Tax, a list of references compiled by the Bureau of Economics Library, Washington, D. C. (L. J. September 15, 1921).

What Is a Special Library? by Carlos C. Houghton (L. J. May 1st, 1921).

Libraries of Philadelphia and its environs a list compiled by the Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity (L. J. February 15, 1921).

Making Americans, a tentative annotated list of books compiled by John Foster Carr, director of Immigrant Publication Society (L. J. March 1, 1920).

High School Library Book Selection, a study made by Earle R. Glenn of the Lincoln School of Teachers College, New York (L. J. March 15, April 1, 1921).

Books for Workers by Elwood H. McClelland, technology librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh (L. J. December, 1919).

The Library Assistants Association (England) has just published a list of English and American sequel stories, compiled by Thomas Aldred, chief librarian of the Hackney Public Libraries. The list, which contains over 5,000 entries, costs six shillings net.

Selecting Religious Books for a Public Library*

By FRANK GRANT LEWIS

Librarian of the Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa.

A GOOD public library is for all of the people of its community. The library should serve the community from all points of view. These principles require no argument to justify them.

Directly or indirectly all the people of the community are interested in religion. Even those who may be opposed to the churches thereby indicate their indirect interest in religious topics. An enterprising library recognizes these facts and attempts to respond to the varying religious views of all classes. To do less than this is to assume a sectarian position and become a partisan in the community.

A failure to recognize these basic items explains why public libraries are unsatisfactory from the point of view of religion and unused by a portion of the community which otherwise would be among the most interested patrons of the library service. As I have occasion to visit public libraries, especially those of moderate extent, I am impressed both with the limited number of books on religion and the antiquated titles of the books that are available. This is particularly unfortunate and even painful in a period which reveals new interest in religious topics and accordingly is open to the educational service which the public library renders if it responds at all adequately to the people within its reach. With the hope of aiding in this direction, I have consented to discuss the topic now before us.

For the purpose thus in hand, I shall assume that a public library is being organized. With this assumption it is possible to indicate somewhat definitely the place of religious literature in the library as a whole and some of the things which should be thoughtfully taken into account in the process of organization. For libraries already in operation the outline I offer may serve, according to its value, as a standard by which to estimate what the library now is and the changes that may be advisable.

In planning a public library one of the questions to be asked is, What part does religion occupy in life as a whole? Is it a fifth of life? Is it a seventh? Is it a tenth? Is it at least as much as a twentieth? At any rate it has some place, some fairly measurable part in the life of the community; and the library income for books and periodicals should have a portion of

it appropriated accordingly. Without such a thoughtfully considered designation for religious literature the religious needs of the community are neglected and the natural outcome is that which one observes in the large proportion of communities at the present time. No matter how small the income of a library is, a definite proportion should be carefully set aside for religious material. Indeed the smaller the amount of income the more necessary such a plan becomes, if the religious elements of the community life are to be regarded.

With these practical principles as a basis it is now in place for me to indicate concretely some of the literature which should be found in every public library.

The religious literature of first importance is the collection of sacred books. For Christianity there must be not only a good reference edition of the Authorized Version of the Bible but a similar copy of the American Standard Edition, of the Douay (Catholic) Bible, and the modern versions such as the Shorter Bible and the New Testament translations by Moffatt and Weymouth. Likewise there must be a copy of the excellent recent translation of the Jewish Bible, with which may well be placed a copy of the Hebrew, for it has been found that those who do not read Hebrew are interested and profited by looking at the arrangement of the books in Hebrew. Equally important is a copy of the translation of the Koran (Moslem Bible) and perhaps of the Arabic from which it is translated. Similarly, there should be a translation of some at least of the sacred books of India, of China, and Japan, all of which are now available at relatively low cost and are essential if the community is to have the privilege of educating itself religiously.

If, however, these books are to serve their largest use they must be accompanied by modern works which explain the origin and history of the sacred books themselves, because, indispensable as are the sacred books, even when well translated they at once stimulate inquiry for material which the books themselves do not furnish. In the case of the Bible, there should be such a companion as the one volume Dictionary of the Bible edited by James Hastings. For other religions the volume published in 1921 by Maurice A. Canney, entitled "An Encyclopedia of Religion," and the volume entitled "A Dic-

* Paper read at the Detroit Round Table of Libraries of Religion and Theology.

toinary of Religion and Ethics," edited by Shailer Mathews and Gerald B. Smith, also published in 1921, are timely and practical. These may serve as examples for selecting such material according to the library possibilities.

There must be also the best of recent discussions of religion. Every library should have a copy, for example, of "The Reconstruction of Religion" by Charles A. Elwood and of "The Fundamentals of Christianity" (Macmillan, 1922), by Henry C. Vedder. The enterprising librarian will be ready to order such books as soon as they appear, on the same principle that he orders the best new fiction by well known writers.

For the purposes of this discussion, books must include periodicals and other serials. Such publications are of prime importance in religion as in other aspects of literature. As the annual list of periodicals is chosen, some which deal directly with religious life and thought should be included. In this selection the varied points of view in religion must be recognized, and there should be care to show generosity for the so-called modern or liberal points of view; otherwise the library will fail in meeting one of its large opportunities. To be specific, each library should subscribe for one or more such periodicals as the *Journal of Religion*, the *Hibbert Journal*, the *Expository Times*, the *Christian Register*, the *Christian Century*, and the *Christian Register*. There should be also a good periodical representing each of the leading churches in the United States and especially each church represented in the community, including such religious newspapers as *The Baptist*, *The Congregationalist*, *The Continent*, and *The Christian Advocate*. Most of these will readily come as gifts if the need is brought to the attention of the leaders in the local churches. Of similar importance is a copy of the Year Book of each of the churches, without which the library cannot answer the questions which naturally reach it if the community becomes aware that the public library is a place for religious information as well as a source of current fiction.

I am not unaware how religious bias in a community makes difficult the carrying out of such a plan as I have proposed. It should be remembered, however, that one of the chief reasons why the plan is difficult in practice arises from the failure of libraries so largely heretofore to undertake any such reasonable plan as I am sketching, and then quietly introduce and develop it. We are the heirs of bad ages, not only of our fathers and mothers but sometimes of ourselves. Moreover, the longer present conditions are allowed to remain the more difficult intelligent action will be for the

future. In this matter as in others there is no time like the present for improvement.

Incidentally the place at which to begin is the librarian. The bad course of events up to today has naturally affected librarians as well as others, and the outcome finds many a librarian unconsciously subject to the religious prejudices which so largely engross the community as a whole.

The first step in progress, therefore, in many instances at least is a deliberate decision on the part of the librarian and the trustees of the library to put aside their personal religious sectarianism when they enter the library councils and attempt to meet the religious needs of the community altogether. A librarian must be ready to welcome to the library a religious book recognized as valuable to others even though he himself would shrink from reading it.

I shall be happily surprised if the proposals I have offered do not meet at once the objection that literature of the type I have indicated will not be used sufficiently to warrant the outlay. I reply that of course such books will not be used if the librarian takes the position that they will not be read. There is little chance that the reader will get to a book if the librarian stands in the way. If, however, these books are not only placed in the library but given due publicity, put on a "new book shelf" in an attractive position, their arrival in the library bulletined as is the latest fiction, and a good reading notice placed in the local newspapers where it will catch the attention of the people who would like to go to the library for such material but now find on the library shelves nothing which satisfies their eager minds, the librarian will have opportunity to awake to a new day as regards the significance of religious books.

To Members of the A. L. A.

THE Executive Board of the A. L. A., on recommendation of the Membership Committee invites comment on the present basis of membership dues.

The Committee asks "whether the rates should be raised to permit every member to receive the *Hand-book* and *Proceedings*," and the committee feels that the hand-book should go to all members regardless of rates.

Question is also raised as to whether a special rate on the *Booklist* could be made to libraries which are institutional members and it has been suggested that this class of members be allowed to choose between the *Proceedings* and the *Booklist*. Suggestions from members will receive careful consideration.

CARL H. MILAM

A Union Index of Private Libraries

TO the library attempting to serve a large group of scientific and technical specialists in an industrial community, and handicapped by lack of an adequate book collection, the plan being worked out in the Technical Department of the Indianapolis Public Library may prove of interest.

We are building up here what is locally known as the "Union Index," an index, or simple card catalog, of the important private scientific and technical libraries in the city. The idea grew out of our need for wider resources along technical lines. Knowing of several strong private libraries in the city and supposing the existence of many others, we planned to make a union catalog of these libraries, to be kept in the public library.

The enterprise would of course have been impossible without the interest and co-operation of organizations among the men whom we wished to reach—the Sciencetech Club, a local organization made up of representatives from eight or nine strong technical societies in the city, and the local section of the American Association of Engineers. Both groups are primarily interested in civic progress and have from the beginning been warmly interested in the organization of the Library's Technical Department. Fortunately the same man was secretary of both societies at the time the Union Index idea was launched. On him and his special committee fell most of the labor of communicating the idea to the two societies, and of following it up until it actually resulted in lists from about two dozen strong private libraries.

These lists which were submitted on uniform sheets of paper providing space for author, title, publisher and date, were turned over to the library, and the items transferred to cards. The entries are very simple, an author and a subject card being made for each book.

Behind the idea of the Index is the hope of establishing a system of inter-loans among the technical men of the city. Many individuals will, of course, not lend their books promiscuously, but some will, and the library will serve as a go-between.

An important feature of the Union Index, from the standpoint of the Library, at least, which is still weak along this line, is the location of proceedings and files of technical magazines.

As the enterprise proves its value the index will of course grow. Other important libraries not yet listed will be reached and a central clearing-house of even greater value will be provided. One difficulty will be in keeping the

index up-to-date, but this will be less difficult than the securing of original lists. It will also be less important, for the library is now equipped with a special Technical Department which will supply up-to-date material. The Union Index will then serve primarily to locate older books available in the city.

Perhaps the greatest value of the Index is an indirect one, which lies in the arousing and cementing of unusual interest in the Technical Department. A personal feeling of responsibility for the growth of the Department is met with constantly among these men who, conscious of gaps in the library collection, are anxious to see them filled. Several files of society proceedings and sets of bound magazines have already been given to the Library as a result of this interest.

AMY WINSLOW.

Dealers in Foreign Books

COMPILED BY THE A. L. A. COMMITTEE ON WORK WITH THE FOREIGN-BORN

ARABIC

J. Raphael, 72 Trinity Place, New York City.
Mokarzel, 74 Greenwich Street, New York City.

BOHEMIAN

E. Topic, Ferdinandova, Trida 11, Prague, Czechoslovakia.

R. O. Syalatnay, 542 East 79th St., New York City.

CROATIAN

Yosip Marohnic, 1420 East Ohio St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Revai, Buda-Pest.

DANISH

Danish Book Concern, Cedar Falls, Iowa.
Bonnier Publishing House, 561 Third Ave., New York City.

DUTCH

N. Eerdmans Sevensma, 513 Eastern Ave., S. E., Grand Rapids.
Martinus Nijhoff, 9 Lange Voorhout, The Hague, Netherlands.

FINNISH

Finnish Book Concern, Hancock, Mich.
Finnish Soc. Pub. Co., 48 Wallace Ave., Fitchburg, Mass.

FRENCH

Brentano's, 27th St. and Fifth Avenue, New York City.
J. Terquem, 1 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.

GERMAN

G. E. Stechert, 151 West 25th St., New York City.
Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig, Germany.
F. A. Brockhaus, Leipzig, Germany.
Koelling and Klappenbach, Chicago, Ill.

HUNGARIAN

Revai, Testverek, Budapest, Hungary.
Franklin Tarsulat, Budapest, Hungary.
Szent Istvan Tarsulat, Budapest, Hungary. (Religious books).

ITALIAN

Bernard Seeber, 20 Via Tornabuoni, Florence, Italy.

LITHUANIAN

A. Olszewski, 3252 South Halstead St., Chicago.
J. J. Pauksetis and Co., 120 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MODERN GREEK

Atlas, 25 Madison St., New York City.

Atlantis, 113 West 31st St., New York City.
Greek American News Co., 48 Madison St., New York City.
National Herald, New York City.

POLISH

Polish Book Importing Co., 83 Second Ave., New York City. Dr. Vorzimer.
A. Kroch, Chicago.
Gebetner and Wolff, Warsaw, Poland.
B. K. Gebert, ed. Glos Robotniczy. 5937 Michigan Ave., Detroit.

ROUMANIAN

P. Axelrad, 72 Greenwich St., New York City.
Roumanian Educational Bureau, 3133 Broadway, New York City. (Books free to libraries.)

RUSSIAN

Max N. Maisel, 424 Grand St., New York City.
Gurivitch, 202 East Broadway, New York City.
SCANDINAVIAN. DANISH, NORWEGIAN, SWEDISH
Albert Bonnier Pub. House, 561 Third Ave., New York.
Augustana Book Concern, Rock Island, Ill.
Augustana Book Concern 127 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.
Nordiska bokhandeln, Stockholm, Sweden.

SERBIAN

Bozo Rankovich, 249 East 71st St., New York City.
Yova Yovanovich, Serbian Book Store, 621 South 3rd St., Steelton, Pa.
Revai, Budapest.
Peter Ginovich, 598 Tenth Ave., New York City.

SLOVAK

F. Topic, Ferdinandova, Trida 11, Prague, Czechoslovakia.
Arnost L. Krizan, 2019 S. Union St., Chicago.

SLOVENIAN

Glas Naroda, 82 Cortlandt St., New York City.
Revai, Budapest.

YIDDISH AND HEBREW

Max N. Maisel, 424 Grand St., New York City.
Yiddish Literary Pub. Co., 439 Grand St., New York City.
M. Gurivitch, 202 Broadway, New York City.
Hebrew Publishing Co., 85 Canal St., New York City.
S. Druckerman, 50 Canal St., New York City.
Stybel Publishing House, 114 Fifth Ave., New York.

SPANISH

Libreria General de Victoriano Suarez, Apartado. No. 32, Madrid, Spain.

GENERAL DEALERS

Lemcke and Buechner, 30 West 27th St., New York City.
Brentano's.
G. E. Stechert.

Public Library Publicity*

A SELECTED READING LIST COMPILED BY JOHN BOYNTON KAISER, LIBRARIAN OF THE TACOMA (WASH.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A. L. A. Publicity Committee. Reports. See especially: *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. 1906. v. 31, p. 213-216.
A. L. A. *Bulletin*. 1916. v. 11, p. 34-37. Discusses especially a publicity officer for the A. L. A.
A. L. A. *Bulletin*. 1920. v. 14, p. 290-293.
A. L. A. *Bulletin*. 1921. v. 15, p. 141-142. Discusses book wagons and book lists.
Bleyer, Willard G. Publicity for public libraries. *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*. Feb. 1917. v. 13, p. 49-50.

*This list was prepared as a reading list to accompany a lecture on "The Principles and Practice of Public Library Publicity," given at the University of Washington Library School on May 17.

Brief summary of an excellent lecture before the Wisconsin Library School by a professor of journalism. Devoted to newspaper publicity.

Briscoe, Walter A. Library advertising. New York: H. W. Wilson Co., 1921. 127 p.

"Publicity" methods for public libraries, library work with children, rural library schemes, etc., with a chapter on the cinema and library. English viewpoint.

Compton, Charles H. Missouri Book Week's success. *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. April 1, 1922. v. 47, p. 300.

—A publicity expert for libraries. A. L. A. *Bulletin*. 1917. v. 11, p. 133-134.

Dana, John Cotton. Modern American library economy. 1910. Part 2, Booklists and other publications; Part 4, Advertising.

Hazeltine, Mary E. Checklist of library publicity methods. *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*. April, 1919, page 91-94; 121-125.

Humble, Marion. The third annual Children's Book Week. *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Nov. 1, 1921. v. 46, p. 795-797.

Hunt, Carl. A program for library advertising. A. L. A. *Bulletin*. 1917. v. 11, p. 127-130.

By the editor of *Associated Advertising*.
Indiana's Library Week, April 23-28. *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. April 1, 1922. v. 47, p. 305-306.

Johnson, Wendall F. Selling the public library to professional men. *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Mar. 1, 1920. v. 45, p. 207-208.

By the secretary of Toledo's municipal publicity and efficiency commission. Gives plans for an intensive advertising campaign.

Kaiser, John B. Publicity for libraries. *Pacific Northwest Library Association Proceedings*. 1914. p. 20-24.

Kerr, Willis H. The gist of the A. L. A. library publicity survey. A. L. A. *Bulletin*. 1917. v. 11, p. 130-132.

—Publicity methods for libraries and library associations. A. L. A. *Bulletin*. 1916. v. 10, p. 14-17; discussion p. 39-43.

Definite and specific as to definitions, principles, expense involved, etc., with short list of references for further reading.

Melcher, Frederic G. Next steps in extending the use of books. A. L. A. *Bulletin*. 1921. v. 15, p. 119-123.

Nystrom, P. H. Advertising the public library. *Public Libraries*. May-June, 1912. v. 17, p. 157-159; 199-202.

Persistent publicity. *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. May 1, 1920. v. 45, p. 401.

Ranck, Samuel H. The library at a city show. *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. April 1, 1920. v. 45, p. 353-355.

Rush, Charles E. Greater publicity—co-operative publicity—employment of a publicity expert. A. L. A. *Bulletin*. 1919. v. 13, p. 363-365.

—Why I believe in advertising the public library. *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Dec., 1918. v. 43, p. 877-878.

Reprinted from *Associated Advertising*.

Ticer, Winifred F. Advertising the public library. Madison, Wis.: Democrat Ptg. Co. 1921. 39 p.

Specific, well illustrated and covering a great variety of methods.

Wheeler, Joseph L. Aims and methods of library publicity. *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. April, 1914. v. 39, p. 259-266.

Article inadvertently ascribed to Everett R. Perry. Correction made *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. v. 39, p. 338. A substantial discussion.

—The larger publicity of the library. A. L. A. *Bulletin*. v. 10, p. 175-180.

A valuable and thoughtful study of comprehensive scope.

The Detroit Conference II*

National Association of State Libraries

THE National Association of State Libraries brought together from thirty-six states of the Union an unusual number of members for its twenty-fifth annual meeting. Twenty-five Governors from the various states had appointed delegates to the conference and many state librarians were in attendance for the first time. John M. Hitt, state librarian of Washington, and president of the Association, made a brief presidential address and introduced Hon. John B. Corliss of Detroit, who extended the courtesy of the city to the visiting librarians.

Mr. Hitt described at some length the application of a new patented process for the care of official papers. The process consists of a photographing set and reproduction apparatus with a screen. By this method a book of five hundred pages is reduced in a few hours to a film the size of a spool of thread.

Milton J. Ferguson, state librarian of California, discussed library administration, state and county, and Clarence B. Lester, Secretary of the Free Library Commission of Wisconsin, gave an address upon state library service to rural communities. The final paper of the morning, by Demarchus C. Brown of Indiana on "The Future of our Library Association," is to be found in our July number.

On Wednesday evening a joint session was held in conjunction with the American Association of Law Libraries. Details of this conference will be found in the report of the latter association. The results of a questionnaire on a survey of state libraries were presented by George S. Godard, of Connecticut, and the report of the Joint Committee on Closer Relations between the State Librarians and the Law Librarians was presented on behalf of the two committees. The committee reported that they had conducted a mail ballot and the voting was unfavorable to a merger of the two associations.

An additional session was held on Friday morning at which a round table on indexing of legislation was conducted by Gertrude E. Woodward. During the period of the conference two legislative reference round tables were conducted by Mr. Lester. At these conferences "Methods of Handling Legislative Bills" was discussed by John P. Dullard of New Jersey;

"Specialization of Research," by Herbert O. Brigham of Rhode Island; "Student Research Workers" by Miss Sherwood of Rhode Island; and "The Exchange of Librarians" by Miss Hochstein of Wisconsin.

At a business session it was voted that a resolution of congratulation be sent to J. M. Riggs, state librarian of Alabama since 1875. Thanks were offered to the Superintendent of Documents for his kindness in extending the selection privilege to depository libraries. The thanks of the conference were also extended to the University of Michigan, to the Hotel Tuller and to the J. L. Hudson Co. for special courtesies.

A notable feature of the conference was a reception and dinner given in honor of Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, for nearly thirty years state librarian of Michigan. William E. Henry, formerly State Librarian of Indiana, acted as toastmaster. The A. L. A. was represented by Clement W. Andrews, the American Association of Law Libraries by Frederick C. Hicks, the League of Library Commissions by Irving R. Bundy, and the Michigan Library Association by Jessie C. Chase.

Mrs. Spencer in response extended her heartfelt thanks for the courtesies extended to her and spoke briefly of the first meeting of the Association in Washington in 1898. George S. Godard of Connecticut, Johnson Brigham of Iowa and C. B. Galbreath, formerly of Ohio, all members of long standing, were among the other speakers.

The general discussion thruout the conference showed the need of permanent headquarters and the necessity of bringing the members together early in the week.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Jessie P. Weber; vice-presidents, Mrs. Virginia G. Moody, and Herbert S. Hirshberg; secretary-treasurer, Herbert O. Brigham.

HERBERT O. BRIGHAM, *Secretary*.

American Association of Law Libraries

THE American Association of Law Libraries held its seventeenth annual meeting at the Hotel Statler, Detroit, from June 26th to July first. Vice-President Andrew H. Mette, of the Library Company of the Baltimore Bar of Baltimore, presided at the first two meetings of the Association; President Gilson G. Glasier, state librarian of Wisconsin over the final

* An outline of the general sessions of the A. L. A. Conference were given in our July number, p. 605-614. Here we give reports from other national library associations and from sections of the A. L. A. meeting at Detroit. Summer meetings of other organizations will be found on p. 670-676.

session. The presiding officer at the joint session with the National Association of State Libraries was President John M. Hitt of that Association.

The papers presented at the several meetings included a communication from President Gilson G. Glasier, printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for July; "Survey of State Libraries," by George S. Godard, state librarian, Hartford, Conn. "Problems of a Law Book Writer," by John R. Rood of the Detroit Bar, and a "History of Michigan Law Libraries," by Olive C. Lathrop, librarian, Detroit Bar Library.

"The Law Library as a Business Enterprise" was discussed on Tuesday, by the chairman, W. H. Alexander, assistant librarian of the Bar Association of New York City, George S. Godard of the Connecticut State Library, who read a paper on "The Connecticut State Library (a) as a Supreme Court law library, (b) as a legislative reference library, and discussed continuations by exchange, gift, and purchase, with forms of record; and "Law School Libraries," by Blanche E. Harroun, assistant law librarian of the University of Michigan. "Indexing Legislation" was considered at Wednesday's Round Table.

Gertrude E. Woodward introduced the subject followed by "The New York Index Legislation" by John T. Fitzpatrick, of the New York State Law Library, "Indexing and Classifying Legislation in the Pennsylvania Legislative Reference Bureau," by John H. Fertig, assistant director; and "Work of the Legislative Bureau in Analysing Legislation," by Frederick C. Hicks, Law Librarian of Columbia University.

At a special program at the second session biographical sketches of law librarians were read as follows: William J. C. Berry, by A. S. McDaniel, assistant librarian, Association of the Bar, New York City; Charles Carroll Soule, by Frank E. Chipman of Boston; Arba N. Crane, by Gamble Jordan, librarian, St. Louis Law Library Association; John William Wallace, by Luther E. Hewitt, librarian, Philadelphia Law Association; J. G. Marvin, by Margaret C. Klingelsmith, librarian, Biddle Law Library, Philadelphia; Stephen B. Griswold, by John T. Fitzpatrick; William George Eakins, by Charles Elliott, Law Society of Upper Canada, Toronto; Edward Brinley Adams, by Robert B. Anderson, assistant librarian, Harvard Law Library.

"Causes Célèbres," short sketches of unique cases within the personal knowledge of members, chosen for their human legal interests and the universality of their appeal occupied the final session. Among them were the Saco-Vanzetti case of Massachusetts, the Limberger case of Wisconsin, and the McGannon case of Ohio.

The report of the Committee on Checklist of

Bar Association Reports, read by A. J. Small, showed the checklist nearly ready for publication.

The Committee on *Index to Legal Periodicals*, reported a considerable gain in number of subscriptions. It was voted that the Committee be continued as now constituted. F. O. Poole, Chairman, George S. Godard, and Gertrude E. Woodward. It was further voted that if any condition should arise making necessary any change of administration, that, with the consent of the Executive Committee, the Committee on the *Index* have power to act. A special committee was appointed consisting of George S. Godard, John P. Dullard, F. O. Poole, E. A. Feazel and E. H. Redstone, to consider the financing of the *Index* and *Journal*.

Reports on National Legislative Information Service, on Affiliation of the American Association of Law Libraries with the American Bar Association, and on Closer Affiliation with the National Association of State Libraries were read and accepted. A vote of thanks was passed to the American Bar Association for its co-operation during the past year and the Committee on the *Index to Legal Periodicals* was requested to continue negotiations with the American Bar Association. It was also voted that the matter of closer affiliation with the National Association of State Libraries be referred to the Executive Committee instead of to the former committee.

A proposition from the publishers of the Standard Directory Company to print in their legal directory, without cost to the Association, a list of law libraries in the United States and Canada, was discussed, and a committee will be appointed to compile such a list.

Officers of the Association for the ensuing year are: President, Andrew H. Mettee; vice-presidents, Edwin Gholson, librarian of the Cincinnati, (O.) Law Library Association, and Mrs. W. F. Marshall, state librarian, Jackson, Miss.; secretary, Mary S. Foote, librarian of the New Haven, (Conn.) County Bar Library; treasurer, Anna M. Ryan, assistant librarian, Law Library of the Eighth Judicial District, Buffalo, N. Y.

MARY S. FOOTE, *Secretary*.

League of Library Commissions

TWENTY-SIX states were represented by the members of library commissions, state libraries, and their staffs at the meeting of the League of Library Commissions held in connection with the A. L. A. at Detroit, June 27-28.

Anna G. Hall applied the story of "Aunt Minerva's New Hat" to the county library system. With the aid of a map of a county, she indicated

the location of several small town libraries. Each town feared that the library would lose its identity if it became part of a county library. Miss Hall outlined the work of each library, showing that each could take on the additional extension work and yet preserve its identity.

"The Organization and Duties of Library Trustees," was discussed by Edmund L. Craig, trustee of the Evansville, Ind., Public Library, in a paper covering every phase of this large subject.

John A. Lowe's paper on "Hints for the Village Library Building Committee," will appear in an early number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Mary Bell Palmer, chairman of the Publications Committee, reported the publication of the new Handbook and a new form for daily and annual traveling library statistics blanks for use of commissions.

It was decided to refer to the Publications Committee the request of the Special Library Association to co-operate with it in publishing a new directory.

Harriet A. Wood, speaking on "School Libraries," said that the League of Library Commissions is essentially interested in state supervision of school libraries, whether that office was under the Public Instruction Department or under the Library Commission. On motion of Miss Palmer the president was requested to appoint a committee to confer with Miss Wood and report at the next meeting.

FUNCTIONS AND STATUS OF THE COMMISSION

Potential functions and status of a Library Commission formed the general subject of the second session, presided over by Elizabeth Claypool Earl. Mrs. Dwight Peterson spoke on the first phase, "Responsibilities Assumed With Honor." Mrs. Peterson, who has recently been appointed to the Ohio Board, said that she believes that libraries should be kept out of politics.

The question was raised as to the advisability of the *ex-officio* members of the Commission. In some states these are found to be too busy to give much time to the Commission, altho interested in the work. In other states the *ex-officio* members help to keep down jealousy and prevent duplication of work. The question as to the number of meetings the Commission holds each year showed that in Kentucky the Commission meets twice a year; in Massachusetts once a month; in Ohio the new board has met four times since January; in Texas and Oklahoma once a year; and in North Dakota, the Board of Administration, which controls the work of the Commission, is in session all the time.

Henry E. Dunnack, Maine State Librarian, read an interesting paper entitled "Is the Proper Recognition of Library Commission Work Given

in Your State?" Mr. Dunnack is an appointed officer, with entire control for the state library and all of its bureaus, there being no board or commission. These facts influenced his paper.

Hiller C. Wellman, of the Massachusetts Commission, spoke on the various advantages of control by one official and on control by a board of at least part laymen. He thought by the latter plan more interest could be created in the community. Herbert S. Hirschberg outlined the new organization of the Ohio State Library, where the board consists of the Director of Education, chairman, and four members appointed by the Governor for a term of eight years. The Board appoints the State Librarian. Its other powers are advisory only. The efficiency of the department rests with the librarian, who appoints the rest of the executive staff.

Malcolm Wyer opened the discussion on "Greater Supervisory Power." He said that it has been the policy in establishing library commission work to place the commission in an advisory relation to the libraries and library interests of the state. The purpose of this is not to develop a centralized library system with the commission at its head but to provide some agency from which communities interested in developing a library could secure advice and assistance, by which struggling libraries could be organized and put on their feet and by which some help in the form of traveling libraries could be furnished to communities not yet able to support a library.

In cases where direct aid has been given, such as money for books, control of the selection has been given. In a few states the commission has been given full control of the administration of institution libraries. In recent years there has been a tendency to extend the influence of the commissions over school libraries and in such instances there has often been a departure from the early tendency of maintaining the advisory relation. Authority has been given to fix standards, determine the relationship between public and school libraries, select books and specify qualifications of school librarians, and in some states, direct supervision over the administration of county libraries is given to the Commission. Thus in many branches of the work the supervisory authority is exercised in conjunction with an advisory relation.

In most states where a commission has been working for twenty years the library idea is fairly well established and few towns able to maintain a good public library are without one. The chief problem now is how to raise standards, and how to make the library more effective agency for the betterment of life in the community. Mr. Wyer believes that the desired results

would be attained more quickly and effectively if the commission could be given greater supervisory powers over certain phases of the administration of small libraries, the appointment of the librarian, and the selection of books.

It was generally believed by those present that if the active interest of more library trustees could be secured, library work would develop faster. The League therefore passed the resolution that it would make every effort to organize library trustees in every state. This resolution is to be sent to every state library association and to all library commissions.

ANNA MAY PRICE, *Secretary*.

Special Libraries Association

THE Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Special Libraries Association was opened by a luncheon in the auditorium of the Detroit Board of Commerce. Approximately three hundred librarians sat down at group tables, each table being presided over by a member of the Local Acquaintance Committee of which Christine H. Haller, was chairman.

Librarian Adam Strohm in extending cordial greetings said that in his belief special librarians have a peculiar opportunity of presenting to business men the possibilities of library work and to spread an understanding of the influence of libraries generally. Harvey J. Campbell, Secretary of the Detroit Board of Commerce, extended welcome on his own behalf and for Harold H. Emmons, president of the Board. Mr. Campbell proved himself a talented and humorous speaker and told many interesting anecdotes showing the value and importance of fact information in business as supplied by the special librarian.

GENERAL SESSIONS

Following came the first general session, called to order by President Dorsey W. Hyde. John A. Russell, editor of the *Michigan Manufacturer*, member of the Detroit library board, and former President of the Detroit Board of Commerce, presented a most interesting address stressing the practical value of special library work, with particular reference to foreign trade extension, and describing plans for the development of a special library along these lines at the University of Detroit.

At the second general meeting, Ward Gavett, of R. E. Polk and Company, speaking on the importance of library service in solving problems of distribution of commodities, discussed city directories and told of the considerable number of directory libraries now being developed in a large number of American cities, and pointed out that modern business firms are analyzing the market for their goods and that

such investigations can be made increasingly effective by properly directed library service. John M. Gries, Chief of the Division of Building and Housing of the U. S. Department of Commerce, paid tribute to the increasing effectiveness of library service in America, and described the work of the Department of Commerce and, more specifically, the work of his division, to which the special library can be of real assistance in helping to locate facts and in acting as local distributors of the Department's data and information. A. E. White, director of Engineering Research of the University of Michigan, in a paper on "Library and Industry," read by Edith Thomas, stated that the field of industrial library service had hardly been scratched and that there is need for "selling" high-grade technical library service to industrial establishments.

The third general session opened with an illustrated address, by Mr. Frances E. Cady, research manager of the National Lamp Works of the General Electric Company, at Cleveland, on "Research and the Technical Library" which will be printed in full in *Special Libraries*. Following, Lent D. Upson, director of the Detroit Bureau of Government Research, discussed the need for collecting information about the government and educating the public in civic affairs, pointing out that there are many ways in which librarians can help to bring facts on government before the public.

GROUP MEETINGS

"The personality of the Special Librarian was the subject of the first meeting, presided over by Frances S. Cox who made an admirable presentation of the various aspects of personality in library service. Elsie L. Baechtold stated the outstanding qualifications of the special librarian as courage, stick-to-itiveness, anticipation, vision, tact, intuition and sympathy. Margaret Reynolds emphasized the importance of adaptability and enthusiasm. O. Louis Evans told a number of anecdotes showing the importance of the personal element. H. H. B. Meyer stressed the three c's—character, culture, and clarity (of expression); and George Deveneau explained certain tests of special library work.

Carlos C. Houghton acted as chairman of the second group meeting to discuss the training of the special librarian. Claribel R. Barnett's paper which opened the meeting will be published in *Special Libraries*. Ernest J. Reece told of the work of the library schools stating that the needs of the special librarian are now being recognized in some way by most schools. D. Ashley Hooker read a paper on what a special librarian expects of those in his library and how employees should be trained to meet these requirements. Andrew Keogh aroused consider-

able discussion on the definition of special library work, when, referring to the special collections at Yale University, he asked whether these might not be regarded as special libraries. Rebecca B. Rankin discussed the tendency in public libraries towards well-defined special collections with central administration.

The topic of the third group meeting was "The Objective of the Special Librarian." Chairman Maud D. Carabin outlined the general field to be covered. Mary B. Day emphasized three essential principles of every trained library worker: intensive study, careful planning, and rapid execution. Floyd J. Miller, director of the Reference Department of the *Detroit News* told of the objective in service to a newspaper. Josephine B. Carson said that the special librarian should aim to become an industrial or business engineer. Ethel A. Shields emphasized the importance of good methods in the realization of the special librarian's objective. The objective is "to set knowledge to work" said George A. Deveneau who stressed the importance of knowing the policies of one's firm.

Following came reports from local associations: Jean E. Graffen, presenting a statement on the work in Philadelphia; Harriet E. Howe, the report on that of the Boston Association; Alta B. Claflin, of the Cleveland Club; and Mary R. Bean, of the recently organized Special Libraries Association of Southern California.

BUSINESS MEETINGS

The annual business meeting was held on June 27th by the President whose address, "The Economic Value of Library Service," was printed in the July *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Reports of progress were then received: O. Louise Evans on gains in membership, the total now being about eight hundred; Alfred B. Lindsay, on a treasury balance in excess of \$1000; Margaret Reynolds, on an exceptional volume of Association publicity, the publicity on the "Special Libraries Directory" alone being more than 330 column-inches; Adelaide R. Hasse, editor on *Special Libraries*; Ruth G. Nichols, on the work of the Committee on Methods; the President, in the absence of Chairman Estelle L. Liebmann, on the untiring efforts of the Employment Committee; and on the Membership Committee, temporarily without a Chairman; Lewis A. Armistead on the work of the Committee on Trade Catalogs; Herbert I. Brigham on that of the Committee on Commercial Information Services, and the President in the absence of Chairman H. H. B. Meyer, on the interesting activities of the Committee on Co-operation with the Department of Commerce, which culminated in the publication of the Committee's report under the title "Commercial Libraries and the Department of Commerce."

At the second business meeting, held on Friday afternoon, announcements and routine reports were heard and then the special committee on certification consisting of D. N. Handy, Rebecca B. Rankin and Catherine Van Dyne, appointed at the first business meeting, presented the following report:

Your Committee is of the opinion that the subject of Certification of librarians as proposed in the A. L. A. has not sufficiently developed to warrant specific recommendations at this time.

It believes, however, that the subject is of great importance and deserving of the serious study of each of our members. To the end that this study may have for its guidance the opinion of each of our members, your Committee recommends that there be printed in an early number of *Special Libraries* a summary and bibliography of certification with a request for an expression of opinion of members on which the special libraries attitude might be based.

Resolutions adopted were:

Appreciation of the expanding scope, definite achievements and increasing prestige which have marked the Association and its activities under the administration of President Hyde and Secretary O. Louise Evans, which has just come to a close; of Miss Hasse's devoted labors in connection with *Special Libraries*; of Christine H. Haller and the local Acquaintance Committee of which she was chairman, for courtesies extended during the convention; and deep regret for the loss in death of Eunice R. Oberly, librarian of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the assurance that her scholarship, enthusiasm and fellowship will ever be remembered by Association.

Officers were then elected for the coming year as follows:

Rebecca B. Rankin, president; Lewis A. Armistead, first vice-president; Alta B. Claflin, second vice-president; Alfred B. Lindsay, secretary-treasurer; Nelson W. McCombs, assistant secretary-treasurer; Bertha V. Hartzell and Louise Keller, Executive Board.

O. LOUISE EVANS, *Secretary*.

Bibliographical Society of America

THE Bibliographical Society of America met at Ann Arbor in the library of the University of Michigan on the afternoon of June 29, with an attendance of eighty. The program was designed to give a survey of the material for American history in libraries of the Great Lakes region, running from Buffalo on the east to Madison on the west, and taking in Detroit, Bay City, and Chicago by the way.

The paper by Augustus H. Shearer, secretary of the Bibliographical Society and librarian of the Grosvenor Library, read by Mr. Faxon, described the material for American history in the Buffalo libraries, public and private, especially that of the Buffalo Historical Society.

Clarence M. Burton, of Detroit, described informally his own collection on the history of Detroit and the Northwest, which now forms the Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library and which he has been over forty years in acquiring.

William L. Clements, of Bay City, described briefly his collection of Americana, which is shortly to become the William L. Clements Library of the University of Michigan, to be housed in a beautiful new building now in process of erection. Mr. Clements confined himself to describing those portions of his library which deal with the history of the Great Lakes, ignoring the much greater amount of material dealing with the Discovery Period, the Era of Colonization, and the American Revolution.

George B. Utley presented a synopsis of a paper covering the sources for American History in the libraries of Chicago, and Clarence B. Lester, of Madison, read a paper which Louise D. Kellogg had prepared on the collection of the Wisconsin Historical Society. Since many members of the Society wished to take an early train to Detroit, the President omitted his address.

The officers elected were: President, William Warner, Bishop of Ann Arbor, Mich.; vice-presidents, Lucius L. Hubbard, of Houghton, Mich. and Victor Hugo Paltsits, of New York; secretary, Augustus H. Shearer, of Buffalo, N. Y.; treasurer, Frederick W. Faxon, of Boston, Mass.

Association of American Library Schools

THE Association of American Library Schools met on June 28th and 30th. Twelve of the thirteen schools that are members of the association were represented and thirty-five faculty members met at luncheon on the 28th. A report on publicity, or advertising methods for the schools was presented and discussed. Malcolm G. Wyer, chairman of the Professional Training Committee of the A. L. A., presented three recommendations from the report of his committee for 1921-22 to the A. L. A. concerning (1) summer school courses for which the same credit is given as for equivalent courses in the regular school session, (2) the possibilities of offering correspondence courses in library subjects, (3) and the adoption of a uniform system of evaluating credits. The recommendations were discussed and the appointment of committees of the Association to investigate certain phases of the subjects was authorized. Ernest J. Reece, principal of the Library School of the New York Public Library, was elected president for the coming year.

MARGARET S. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

Agricultural Libraries Section

The Agricultural Libraries Section held two meetings. Lucy E. Fay, Chairman, presiding.

At the first session on June 27th, Professor Charles A. Keffer addressed the section on "The Place of the Library in a Program of National Development." He said in part:

"Any national program of agricultural development must include the library, both as a practical aid to the farm business and as an abiding source of interest and culture in rural life. We can not hope for a library—hardly for a well filled book shelf—in every country home; hence provision must be made for community, county, state, or institutional library service. . . . More than the city library, the rural library must be amply provided with books of a technical nature, that will aid farmers in their problems of soil fertility, crop production, livestock management, and marketing. Even more than men engaged in industry, the farmer needs such help. . . . In general reading the outstanding need of the rural family is to form the reading habit; hence the libraries of rural circulation should be replete with attractive books that will invite the reader. They should be quite as entertaining as informative, and they must recognize the value of the simple word. . . . The divisions of extension in the colleges of agriculture, by virtue of their varied experience and the nature of their organization, should be helpful in making plans for book distribution in rural communities.

The program of the second session, June 30, was divided into three parts: Organization, Administration, and Extension service in agricultural libraries. The Chairman spoke of the survey of state agricultural college and experiment station libraries which had been made by Charlotte A. Baker and E. Arlene Dilts of Colorado and Lucy M. Lewis of Oregon, and pointed out that the program of the session was based on the findings of that survey.

ORGANIZATION

The discussion of the organization of agricultural libraries was led by Claribel R. Barnett, who, in her introductory remarks, said that agricultural college work develops certain problems not found in general college work, and the same is true of agricultural college libraries. This fact had been forcibly brought out by the survey of them made last year. It is important that agricultural librarians see their work in relation to the policies and problems of the various departments of the institution. Every librarian should formulate a policy and have it down in writing.

Miss Barnett pointed out that there are three

types of agricultural college libraries: (1) The experiment station library kept separate from the college library and devoted somewhat exclusively to the use of the station workers, as is the case in Virginia; (2) The agricultural college and experiment station combined in a single agricultural library and kept separate from the university library, as is the case in Wisconsin and Minnesota; (3) College and Station collections of agricultural literature consolidated with the agricultural college or university collections in general and administered as one unit. This is the plan in Oregon. Which of these types is the best it is difficult to decide. However, when the topography of the campus and the location of the buildings are such as to make the third type feasible, the balance of the arguments is in its favor.

It was pointed out that the field of research to be covered in the collections of the college library is necessarily determined in a large measure by the librarian's appropriation. The students' needs must come first because the education of students is the reason for the existence of the college, but no librarian in an institution where research work is done, could be satisfied not to be able to supply at least some of the needs of the research workers. The librarian should be a recognized member of the faculty, both for the sake of the students and the faculty. He should be a member of the committee on station, college and extension publications and might well assist in the care of mailing lists.

In the discussion which followed Henry S. Green of the Massachusetts Agricultural College told of the library policy of that institution. Grace Derby of Kansas and Miss Fay both advocated centralized collections, while Olive Jones of Ohio stated that the needs of the Ohio State University are more adequately met by departmental collections.

ADMINISTRATION

The discussion of Administration was led by Olive Jones. The selection and purchase of books was discussed by Phineas L. Windsor of the University of Illinois, who gave a helpful account of the procedure at that institution. He stated that the tendency is to leave more and more of the funds assigned to the College of Agriculture to the use of the library committee of the college which is very desirable. Henry O. Severance of the University of Missouri explained that in Missouri the state appropriates funds for the library. The University Library buys general books and the books of special interest to a department are purchased at the request of that department until the quota set aside by the library for the department is spent. The discussion of bulletin material brought

forth the fact that most libraries keep two or more sets of bulletins. Several strongly advocated keeping a duplicate set arranged by subject. Linda E. Landon of the Michigan Agricultural College reported that she had a collection of duplicates and would be glad to supply missing numbers as far as possible. She will also place libraries on the mailing list to receive extension publications.

EXTENSION

The discussion of Extension was led by Henry S. Green, librarian of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. In his introductory remarks Mr. Green stated that the publication of library leaflets or book lists is a great aid in spreading information about extension work. Discussion brought out that county agents, home demonstration workers and college extension service workers can be of the greatest help in finding the people who need and want the extension service of the library. E. Kathleen Jones of the Massachusetts Department of Education described library extension work in that state and outlined the plans for the use next year of the new county fair method of bringing books to the attention of the visitors to the fair. There will not be a book booth as heretofore, but a few books, some free bulletins and some lists of books and bulletins in various exhibition booths. Poultry books will be placed with the poultry exhibit, canning instructions and garden books with fruits and vegetables. In the housekeeping equipment booth there will be novels, poems and various cultural books with a poster advocating the purchase of the equipment and the reading of the books.

Willard P. Lewis, librarian of the New Hampshire State College, presented a report on the financial situation of the *Agricultural Index*, which stated that with very few exceptions librarians have paid the increased price with a good grace and have written letters expressing their appreciation of the value of the *Index* and their willingness to do their part to keep it going.

Miss Barnett, chairman of the resolutions committee presented a resolution on the death of Eunice R. Oberly which was ordered to be printed. Miss Barnett also announced the plan for a memorial in the form of an annual or biennial prize for the best bibliography in the field of agriculture or the natural sciences, which will probably be administered by the A. L. A.

Henry O. Severance, librarian of the University of Missouri, was elected chairman for the next meeting and Mary G. Lacy, librarian, Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, secretary.

ANNA DEWEES, *Acting Secretary.*

Catalog Section

The Catalog Section met on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, Mrs. Jennie Thornburg Jennings of the Public Library, St. Paul, presiding.

A letter was read from W. Dawson Johnston, director of the American Library in Paris, suggesting the extension of the use of printed cards in European libraries and offering his co-operation. The chair appointed a committee to confer with Dr. Johnston: Charles Martel, Mildred M. Tucker, and Clement W. Andrews.

Frank K. Walter, librarian of the University of Minnesota, presented the results of a widely distributed questionnaire upon the subject of "The Catalog Situation: A study of present conditions in the light of last year's discussion."*

J. C. M. Hanson, associate director of the University of Chicago Library, read a paper on "The Training of Catalogers: what it should be and what it lacks."

A discussion on catalogers' training followed, led by Sophie K. Hiss, Cleveland Public Library, who presented the public library standpoint, and by Esther Betz, Carnegie Library, of Pittsburgh, who presented the standpoint of the person trained. In the general discussion which followed Mr. Martel brought out the idea that emphasis on executive positions had resulted in a scarcity of assistants and warned against too much administrative interference which cannot improve poor work and can only hurt good work. Harriet E. Howe of Simmons College, discussed matters from the Library School point of view and Mary E. Baker, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, from that of the public library.

Mildred M. Tucker, Harvard University Library, read a paper on "The Catalog Department and its Bibliographical Work Outside the Department."

The second session met in two divisions, a large libraries division and a smaller libraries division.

A round table discussion on catalog problems in smaller libraries was led by Miss Hedrick. Harriet P. Turner, Public Library, Kewanee, Ill., read a paper on "Who Catalogs the Smaller Libraries?" Susan G. Akers, Wisconsin Library School, presented "Suggestions for Solution of Cataloging Problems in Smaller Libraries."

Edith M. Phelps, secretary of H. W. Wilson Co., read a paper on "Debate Material in Smaller Libraries." Miss Hedrick presented the subject of greater representation of catalogers' interests in the affairs of the state and national associations. The Smaller Libraries

Division drafted resolutions on this point which were later submitted to the Large Libraries Division.

The large Libraries Division met also on Friday to hear a paper by George Watson Cole, on cataloging the rarities of the Henry E. Huntington Library. A paper was read on "Lessons in Americanism Learned While Cataloging a Collection of Local Historical Material," by May Wood Wigginton of the Denver Public Library. Ruth Rosholt, of Minneapolis, discussed "A Selective Catalog: Plans for Making the Large Catalog Usable."

Music cataloging and a proposed index to songs were generally discussed. Mrs. Jennings presented the results of a questionnaire on the subject, and Franklin F. Hopper, New York Public Library and Agnes S. Hall, Denver Public Library, led a discussion on the song index. Mr. Wilson announced that the H. W. Wilson Company planned to issue such an index in the near future.

Amy C. Moon, of the St. Paul Public Library, read a paper on "Principles of Cataloging for Branch Libraries," as illustrated in the methods of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and the St. Paul Public Library. Abbie F. Gammons of the Detroit Public Library explained the method of cataloging for branch libraries in Detroit.

Aksel G. S. Josephson, described the care of maps at the John Crerar Library. This paper will appear in an early number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, as will that of Rudolph Armbruster on geography in the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo.

H. H. B. Meyer, Library of Congress, described his "A. L. A. Catalog" based on the *Booklist* and supplemented by titles recommended by experts. He urged treating the catalog as a collection of books and recommended duplicating small portions of it for special subjects.

The following resolutions were adopted:

The Catalog section heartily indorses Mr. Hanson's contention that a thoro education, preferably four years of college, is essential preparation for good cataloging work, this preparation to emphasize foreign languages, especially Latin and German at this time.

The Catalog section would urge that this matter be given consideration by all library schools and authorizes the secretary to call this resolution to the attention of the Association of American Library Schools.

Resolved, That the Catalog section authorize the incoming officers to carry forward the work on the proposed Index of Songs and to report progress at the next meeting.

It was voted that the chairman appoint a committee of five to prepare a report on the question of organizing an association of catalogers and outlining a method of procedure, and the chair appointed three of the committee, Margaret Mann, chairman, Ellen Hedrick and Clara P. Briggs.

The following officers were elected: Chairman, Helen B. Sutliff, Leland Stanford, Jr., University Library; Secretary, Ruth Wallace, Indianapolis Public Library.

RUTH ROSHOLT, *Secretary*.

Lending Section

The Lending Section met June 30th, John A. Lowe, presiding.

"Essential Books of Drama in the Schools," by Mabel Williams, supervisor of work with schools, New York Public Library, was read by Leonore St. John Power. The paper was based on experience gained thru the "Exhibition of the Amateur Stage" arranged by the New York Public Library and the New York Drama League and held last spring at the 58th Street Branch Library. The books to be exhibited were decided upon by a committee of teachers, librarians, playwrights, amateur producers and members of the Drama League. A selected bibliography, including only the books most talked of and most appreciated during the Exhibition was prepared later and multigraphed copies were distributed.

In a paper entitled "Fitting the Book to the Reader" Bessie H. Kelsey of the Popular Library Division, Cleveland Public Library, said the four most important elements in this process were the staff, equipment, advertising and joy in service. Every member of the staff needs interest in people, familiarity with fiction or willingness to learn, agility of mind and a sense of humor. In addition to those general abilities, individual qualifications should always be recognized and applied. In Cleveland these general and special qualifications are supplemented by careful training, thru staff meetings, guidance of the reading of younger members and the study of the Division's clientele. The equipment most used in serving the public includes a subject index for fiction, a file of sequels, reading lists and bibliographies and personal knowledge on the part of staff members. Advertising is necessary because it is impossible always to give personal attention, because some people prefer to help themselves, and in order to insure speedy service. The methods most used are book displays, posters, reviews pasted within the book covers, "ladder lists" pasted within books to lead the reader from one to another, and the display of book

jackets, authors' photographs, bits of poetry and current announcements on the winged frame.

The reserve book problem was considered by Margery Doud, first assistant in the Circulation Department of the St. Louis Public Library. Her conclusions, drawn from information about the reserve practice in the public libraries of Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Seattle, Los Angeles and Chicago, were:

1. Many reserved books are wanted by a certain date and are of no use to the borrower later. By including on the reserve postal the sentence "Book not wanted after—" with a space for the date, the reserve would be automatically cancelled if the book were not available by that time. This would do away with many reserves which stand on the shelves unclaimed.

2. The exempting of seven day fiction, pay duplicates and current periodicals from reserve, obtains from them the fullest and most timely use.

3. A reserve fee of five cents is a fair charge for extra service which demands both time and trouble.

4. At a rough estimate, from the statistics gathered the equivalent of one full time assistant is needed for an average of forty reserves daily.

Mary A. Batterson, head of the Circulation Department of the Tacoma Public Library, spoke on book selection in the public library. Her paper precipitated a discussion of what constitutes morality in fiction, in the course of which a number of the modern novels were analyzed. The only definite conclusion arrived at was that morality or immorality in books is dependent as much upon the reader as upon the book.

On Saturday, Professor Henry F. Adams of the Department of Psychology, University of Michigan, spoke informally on the psychology of salesmanship and advertising as applied to the public library. The number of library patrons can be extended by making a canvas of potential borrowers, and then, by applying the principles of good salesmanship, making them want what the library has to offer. "Psychological Contacts" by Carolyn F. Ulrich, chief of periodicals division of the New York Public Library, read by Miss Power, was a plea for the introduction of the study of psychology into library training.

"What Corporation Training has to Teach us," by Frank K. Walter, librarian of the University of Minnesota, was read by the Chairman. His analogy between corporation management and library management concluded: "The library has no right to keep in stock anything which it cannot freely give to its users. The crux lies not in

the sale, that is in lending it to those who ask, but in selecting only those things which really promote growth. . . .

The new officers are: Chairman, Bess McCrea, principal of the Loan and Registration Department, Los Angeles Public Library; vice-chairman, Marie L. Fisher, librarian of the Lawrenceville Branch, Carnegie Library, of Pittsburgh; secretary-treasurer, Ruth M. Barber, Head of Circulation Department, Cossitt Library, Memphis.

MARY U. ROTHROCK, *Secretary*.

School Libraries Section

The first session of the School Libraries Section was called to order June 27 by the chairman, Marion Horton.

Martha Pritchard first summarized the achievements of the section for the last two years. Miss Pritchard reported that the results of the investigation in training for school librarianship, made during the two years of her chairmanship, have been incorporated in the report of the Library Training Section and will be the basis of further recommendations. (See A. L. A. Annual Report 1921-22, p. 49-51).

Marion Lovis, librarian of the Hutchins Intermediate High School told of the special features of her school library, a beautiful room with adjoining conference rooms, as well as a library class room.

May Ingles, librarian of the Technical High School Library, Omaha, then conducted a Round Table on the relation of the high school librarian to different departments of the school. Rachel Baldwin, librarian of the Deerfield-Shields Township High School, Highland Park, Ill., discussed the library as a laboratory of the history department. As very few history classes confine themselves to texts, the students ought to get inspiration thru the school library. Edith M. Schulze, librarian of the Redondo (Calif.) High School, discussing service to the Science Department, pointed out that the librarian must study the aims of the scientist and the spirit in which he works. She must read scientific periodicals and be able to show to the teachers the material available, and explain to the students how to use this material. An up-to-date, well balanced collection of books, periodicals, pamphlets, clippings, pictures, slides and films to furnish background should supplement and enrich the course of study. Miss Carter, librarian of the Oak Park and River Forest (Ill.) Township High School, discussed relations with the English department. Altho the high school library is indispensable to all departments, the English department leads all in variety of demands, since most of the outside school activities such as literary, drama and

debate clubs, school publications, etc., are conducted under the auspices of that department. The assistance of teachers is of value in book selection, in investigating the voluntary reading done by the students and for helpful insight into the varied interests of the boys and girls. Mary J. Booth, librarian of the Eastern Illinois Normal School, pointed out the value of watching constantly for supplementary material in pictures, lantern slides, government pamphlets, booklets issued by manufacturing firms, bulletins issued by the various Schools of Home Economics as well as thru educational exhibits.

At the second session, held Wednesday evening, June 28, the first speaker was William Heyliger, author of "High Benton," who discussed books for boys. Harriet Wood, chairman of the A. L. A. Education Committee, presented a recommendation outlining the fundamental principles of school library work which had just adopted by the A. L. A. Council. (See LIBRARY JOURNAL for July, p. 613.)

Following came papers on various phases of school work, Jasmine Britton and Laura G. Smith of Los Angeles handling the elementary and junior high schools, respectively; Stella Whitaker of Providence the high school and Grace Viele of Buffalo State Normal School.

Miss Wood presented the Constitution for the School Libraries Section which was drawn up by a special committee. It was voted that this be tried for a year, before its final acceptance.

The round tables of elementary, normal school and childrens librarians met in the school auditorium, Bertha Hatch of Cleveland presiding.

The program of the general section was as follows:

Teacher's and Children's Reading, Margaret Wright, assistant supervisor, school department, Cleveland Public Library. "Reading in the Elementary Schools," Ruth Paxton, head of the school department, Library Association, Portland, Ore., with discussion by Miss Steele, Cleveland, O. "The Child's Own Choice of Books," Carrie E. Scott, chief, Children's Department, Public Library, Indianapolis, with discussion by Elva Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa. Miss Goodrich, librarian, spoke informally concerning the work done in the Pattengill School.

At 4:30 both groups met for the annual business meeting. After discussion as to the best means of collecting, exchanging and co-ordinating bibliographies, the report of the Elementary School Committee was received. This was an informal report of progress made which was given by Miss Cutter for C. C. Certain. It was voted that this committee, of which Mr. Certain is chairman, be continued another year.

The reports of the Committees on School Directories were then received. Bertha Hatch reported on the Normal School Directory and Charlotte Smith reported on the High School Directory which had been completed during the year, and Miss Pritchard on the Elementary School Directory. These directories, with one exception, that of the Elementary Schools, which is not quite finished, were turned over to the secretary.

The following officers were elected:

Chairman, Harriet Wood, Supervisor School Libraries, State Department of Education, St. Paul; Vice Chairman, Susie Lee Crumley, Principal, Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta; Secretary-Treasurer, Marion Lovis, Librarian of the Hutchins Intermediate School, Detroit, Mich.

FRANCES H. KELLY, *Secretary*.

Small Libraries Section

THE second meeting of the Small Libraries section, which was originated at the Swampscott Conference, last year, was held on the evening of June 27, with Constance Bement, librarian of the Public Library, Port Huron, Mich., in the chair. In opening the session, the chairman brought out the fact that the definition of a "small library" was not clear, but the sense of the meeting showed that it applied to those libraries in towns and smaller cities whose staff membership did not exceed six, whose staff organization was consequently informal, and which maintained no extensive branch systems in the city itself, admitting those with rural stations.

THE "ONE-MAN" LIBRARY

The program was largely devoted to the problem of the "one-man" library, to which the first paper, by Elizabeth Briggs, librarian of the Township Public Library, Royal Oak, Mich., was entirely devoted. The advantages of this position, which Miss Briggs characterized as the "great adventure" in librarianship, were: (1) The librarian must be more carefully chosen than in a system where the short-comings of one member of the staff will be compensated for by the others; (2) Work must be limited to the ability of one person, and in consequence no machine methods can grow up; (3) The librarian can make her personality count to the utmost, as she herself is the library, and the service is necessarily intensely personal; (4) She can herself put her ideals across, without their being modified in passing thru the minds of untrained assistants of varying standards; (5) Technique is of less importance than general background and education; (6) The librarian is an essential part of her small com-

munity and not a cog in a machine. The disadvantages of the position are that the open hours of the library are necessarily limited by the ability of the librarian to be present; evening opening is much needed, and yet if the librarian must be on duty every evening she is cut off from most of the social life of the town. Librarian and board are not apt to recognize the time when the library's activities demand an increased staff. Miss Briggs found that the small library averaged a circulation of 14,000 a year for each person on the regular staff, and concluded that when such a library exceeded this approximate average, that its staff must be increased or the quality and effectiveness of its work will lessen.

IDEALS FOR A SMALL LIBRARY

Katherine Sleneau, librarian of the Public Library of Highland Park, Mich., spoke on "Ideals for a Small Library." She asserted that no town of over 2000 should maintain permanently a one-man library, and showed that for towns under 5000, the A. L. A. set up a circulation standard of 5 per capita, and that Wisconsin had found an actual average among its libraries of six and one-half per capita, which she considered better. Every good movement in the community should originate from, or find active support in, the library, all classes of patrons be asked for help and co-operation—lodges, schools, clubs, business men, and all civic activities. Their appreciation will bring to the librarian of the small library more immediate satisfaction and visible results than is possible in the more impersonal work of the large system.

THE SMALL LIBRARIAN

Edith Patterson, librarian of the Public Library, Pottsville, Penn., gave the third paper, devoted to the "Small Librarian" as the essential factor of the efficient "Small Library." That the librarian is the common denominator of all library problems, whether of the small or large library, and that according as she is "small" or "large," so is her library, was her thesis. To develop the friendly spirit, which distinguishes the small library from the business régime of the larger institution, should be the chief aim of the librarian, and "Library use made easy" be her slogan.

In discussing these papers, the necessity for cutting routine to the minimum was emphasized, as was the need for a thoro knowledge of short-cuts.

Officers for next year's section are: Margaret Wade, librarian of the Public Library, Anderson, Ind., chairman, and Elizabeth Ronan, secretary.

ELIZABETH C. RONAN, *Secretary pro tem*.

Trustees' Section

The Trustees' Section met in the ball room of the Statler Hotel on June 27, with a large attendance. Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl presided.

The subject of the day, "What Must be Done to secure increased funds from taxation for the needs of the public libraries," was opened by Arthur A. Stearns, vice-president of the Cleveland Public Library Board, who spoke on the high cost of "free" public libraries and of the trustee's duty of keeping informed the officials who control the public revenues. The American people, he said, is irrevocably committed to the maintenance of public libraries by taxation. The taxpayer is reconciled to paying for things that directly affect him, such as fire and police protection, and the courts which protect his vested rights; but he does not as yet visualize the necessity of an educated citizenship. In Cleveland less than one-eighth of all the people pay all taxes; two per cent of the people pay 95 per cent of the taxes. To the federal government two per cent pay 98 per cent of the income tax. The people have an antipathy to paying taxes for any purpose. The patrons of the library are chiefly non-taxpayers, and they criticize the free service, but they do not pay the tax. It is the business of the trustee, therefore, to persuade two per cent of the people to pay the library bills of 98 per cent. Mr. Stearns believes that American genius and foresight will successfully accomplish this.

William L. Pieplow, president of the Milwaukee Public Library Board, pointed out that money collected for taxes must be expended productively. The library is a necessity for good government, and therefore must receive financial support. The library is the great continuation school of the people. The City Council, being elected by the people, is the proper body to levy taxes, whereas trustees are appointed. Their work is to educate public opinion. They must work for a spiritual quickening, drive into the consciousness of the people the necessity of increased appropriations and promote the library constantly.

W. L. Jenks, president of the Port Huron Public Library Board, stated that Michigan was the first state to announce the principle that free public libraries must be maintained. There are two ways to obtain the money, by gift and by taxation. Taxes may be secured in two ways: by persuading state legislatures to give an appropriation to be spread over the state (Ontario, for example, compels an appropriation of fifty cents per capita); or the public may be appealed to—not the two per

cent.—but the representatives of the people, the Common Council. No longer do we have grumbling about the school tax. The American people has a passion for education. We must carry on a campaign of education. The library is the poor man's university; not a luxury, but a necessity. However, it must not be a part of the schools. We must have separate and distinct boards.

Rev. Dr. Robert J. Renison, chairman of the Hamilton (Ont.) Public Library Board, said: "I do not feel bound by the rule that we must talk only of money. The library must be related properly to life. If civilization is to be conserved it must be done by education. The two per cent paying taxes perform the greatest service in the world when they pay for libraries. Business men need reading more than the masses. Books are the greatest thing in the world. My log shack on the desolate frozen shores of Hudson Bay, where I lived fifteen years, held the best things in all the world in its books. The movies give only the obvious; they miss the subtle. A book is a living thing."

John H. Leete, director of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, gave an amusing sketch of Noah's librarian on the ark. He said the library is doing a big work but not big enough. We provide culture, inspiration, recreation; we supplement schools and colleges; we help business; we work for American democracy; but we must do more for the commonwealth if we want more support. When we ask for more money we must have a definite purpose and use the money for that purpose only. In Pittsburgh we went before the Engineers' Society and interested its members and it went before the common council in our behalf. We must organize the support of the bodies we are serving.

Mr. Willard, of the Minnesota State Board of Education, precipitated an animated discussion, when he advocated the union of the library and school boards. Washington Porter, of Cincinnati, Judge Wildermuth of Gary and Mr. Craig of Evansville, spoke in opposition to this idea.

After the election of officers: President, Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Muncie; vice-president, W. L. Jenks, Port Huron; secretary, Mrs. Dwight Peterson, Toledo, and the adoption of a resolution voicing the approval of the section of the policy of one dollar per capita for good libraries, the meeting adjourned to join the Detroit Library Commission, which entertained at dinner all visiting trustees in the dining room of the new library.

ORA THOMPSON ROSS, *Secretary.*

College and Reference Section

This section met on June 28 with about three hundred in attendance. The program was in charge of Charles J. Barr of the Yale University Library.

Harry M. Lydenberg reported for the committee on Foreign Periodicals of the War Period that after distribution of receipts from the Notgemeinschaft it would be best for each library to order directly thru Harrasowitz; Mr. Garould reported for the Committee on Revised form of Library Statistics a desire for simpler form. J. C. M. Hanson for the committee on Printed Cards for Monograph series, said that sufficient cards at least for half of the fifty-seven series had been subscribed for and that probably sufficient subscriptions for a large number of the remainder would be secured.

Anne S. Pratt, of Yale University, read a paper on inter-library loans. Inter-library loans at Yale have increased thirty per cent in ten years. The cost of searching references and preparing for shipment and the necessary correspondence, raises the question of possible charges to cover actual expenses. Because of the difficulties in securing refunds on postage Yale ships by express. E. D. Tweedell of the John Crerar Library reported on the policy of that library, which has a time limit of two weeks without renewal. Fanny Borden, of Vassar expressed the appreciation of the smaller librarians who are borrowers more often than lenders, and suggested a charge of fifty cents per loan be made by the loaning library to cover necessary expense.

Joseph G. Pyle's paper on the function of the James Jerome Hill Reference Library at St. Paul will appear later in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

W. W. Bishop spoke on preparation for a book-buying trip in Europe. His advice is: Procure from the recognized agents of your library a general authorization to the dealers guaranteeing the payment of any purchases shipped to your agent. This will cost ten per cent but is worth it. Carry your wants and desiderata with you. Have titles typewritten arranged in three columns and reduced by photostat.

Edith M. Coulter of California University presented a paper on the university librarian, his preparation, position and relations to the academic departments of the university making practical suggestions for improvements.

Mr. Henry of the University of Chicago gave an account of the development of the rental collections at Chicago as a supplement provision for reserved book reading.

Willard S. Austen of Cornell was added to the Section's Committee which now consists of William E. Henry, University of Washington; E. D. Tweedell, John Crerar Library, and Mr. Austen.

EDWARD D. TWEDELL, *Secretary*.

Children's Librarians Section

There were held three overflowing meetings of the Children's Section which now numbers some seven hundred members. Practical papers which will be given in whole or in part later in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* were contributed by Margaret B. Carnegie, of Pittsburgh, whose subject was "Modern Fairy and Folk Stories;" Annie I. M. Jackson, of Toronto, "Recent Fiction for Girls;" Marion F. Schwab, of Brooklyn, "Recent Fiction for Boys;" Mary S. Wilkinson, of Muskegon, Mich., "Fiction Reading for Older Boys and Girls;" Elizabeth D. Briggs, of Cleveland, "Present Day Interest in Children's Books;" Mary E. S. Root, of Providence, "Charted Seas" on the development of library work with children; Edith L. Smith, of Morristown, "Giant Killing in the Children's Department"—on the shortage of trained children's librarians; Jasmine Britton, of Los Angeles, "New Roads in Library Work with Children;" and Sarah C. N. Bogle on "The Demand for Children's Librarians."

At the close of the first session was made the presentation of the John Newbery medal which by a large majority of the Children's Librarians of the country was awarded to Hendrik Willem Van Loon for his "Story of Mankind." Frederic G. Melcher briefly explained his idea in donating the medal; namely, that it might give new impetus to the writing of children's books if writers of creative ability were made aware that there is a large and continuing clientele for children's books. The medal is to be awarded annually at the A. L. A. conference to the author of the most distinguished book for children published during the preceding calendar year. The presentation was made by Clara W. Hunt of Brooklyn, Chairman of the Section, and Dr. Van Loon informally replied in merry vein.

At the business meeting a constitution for the Section was presented and adopted. On the motion of Franklin Mathiews, librarian of the Boy Scouts of America voted that the Children's Section co-operate with the Boy Scouts in compiling a list of books to be distributed in connection with Children's Book Week and that the A. L. A. be asked to publish this.

The officers elected were: Chairman Elva S. Smith, of Pittsburgh; vice-chairman Della McGregor, of St. Paul; and secretary, Alice Meigs, of Detroit.

Library Buildings

The topic announced for discussion at the Library Buildings Round Table was "Recent Branch Library Buildings and Town Library Buildings." The chairman, Willis K. Stetson, brought to the meeting plans of branch buildings recently completed, or under construction, in Baltimore, Boston, Bridgeport, Brooklyn, New Haven, Newark, Toronto, West Quincy and Washington, as well as the pamphlet showing elevations and plans of recent branch buildings in Detroit. Studies of the proposed building for Elmwood Library, Providence, were also shown. Township libraries were represented by plans of Lethbridge, Alberta, Okmulgee (Okla.), and Webster (Mass.) libraries. Jeannette M. Drake of Pasadena showed the plans of the children's library building in Pasadena.

The larger part of the session was devoted to the discussion of township buildings. Among the topics discussed was that of high windows, that is, entirely above the regular height of bookcases. These are increasingly favored. Recent branches in Baltimore and Denver have only high windows, Bridgeport low windows in front and high on the other walls, while Boston has all low windows. In some cases one-third of the available wall space is lost thru low windows.

The defects of plastic floors were mentioned, showing that the claims of such floors need to be carefully investigated. In one case instanced it was found desirable to put linoleum over the composition used. Linoleum was considered to be satisfactory in place of cork-carpet and is now generally used.

There was some discussion of two-story branches, Newark and Toronto are both building these, with adult and children's rooms on different floors. Attention was called to the fact that rooms usually placed in one-story buildings are placed in the Detroit branches in a mezzanine story in the rear part of the buildings.

The plan given in John Cotton Dana's "A Library Primer," 1920 edition, p. 40-41, was alluded to as in general a good plan for township libraries. The Okmulgee library shows this plan modified for a larger building.

Chalmers Hadley of Denver spoke of the desirability of having the delivery desk near the rear of the building with working space for the library staff, and yet also having the desk not too far from the front entrance, hence a building should not be too deep. He would have the working space behind the desk shut off by partitions the same height as the desk.

WILLIS K. STETSON, *Chairman.*

Hospital Libraries

Round Table meetings for the discussion of hospital library problems were held Tuesday June 28th. There was a large attendance especially at the second meeting which brought together between two and three hundred people. The first meeting, Caroline Webster, of the Library Sub-Branch, U. S. Veterans' Bureau, presided over an informal discussion of the problems arising in hospital work when the libraries are administered as a part of the public library system.

Representatives from the libraries at Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Evansville, Sioux City, all spoke with enthusiasm of the work in hospitals. Clarence W. Sumner of Sioux City, who is probably one of the most enthusiastic believers in the possibilities in this branch of the service, assured his hearers that it was always possible to get a good response to requests for funds for this branch of library work. Two assistants at Sioux City give full time to this work.

Miriam E. Carey, chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Institutional Libraries presided at the second meeting. Miss Webster gave a brief account of the library work carried on for ex-service men during the past year, and pointed out that the greatest difficulty of today is the lack of trained workers for a field which offers unusually interesting experience. The hospital is no place for the mechanics of library work, or for those trained only for the comfortable places; but it is rich in rewards for those who can interpret their knowledge and experience in terms of service.

The paper by C. H. Lavinder, assistant surgeon general of the U. S. Public Health Service, on the general subject of hospital libraries will be printed in an early number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Before reading his paper Dr. Lavinder said if evidence were needed of the place that libraries are taking in hospital administration, it is to be found in the fact that the Doctor responsible for appearing before Committees of Congress to answer questions concerning administration of hospitals during the coming year, takes time at the beginning of the fiscal year to go hundreds of miles to speak to librarians on the value of the work.

Following by Mrs. Herbert Gurney, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the State Hospital at Foxborough, spoke in an unusually delightful and forceful way of the need, not only for books but for library service in a mental hospital. Unfortunately Mrs. Gurney spoke without notes so that it is not possible to give her paper.

CAROLINE WEBSTER, *Chairman.*

Work with the Foreign Born

The Round Table on Work with the Foreign-Born met on Tuesday afternoon, June 27, when the group included representatives from one Roumanian and three Polish newspapers. Mr. M. C. Kozlowski, Polish vice-consul at Detroit, also attended the meeting and later contributed to the discussion.

Mrs. Eleanor E. Ledbetter's paper, "Is the Library Democratic?" ably summed up the larger aspect of the whole problem of rendering library service to the foreign born. Specific difficulties of securing books in foreign languages were discussed. Pauline Reich of Cleveland reported on the Hungarian book situation. Dr. Jacob Vorzimer of the Polish Book Importing Co., sent a written survey of the conditions of present day Polish Book trade. Dr. M. C. Kozlowski, Polish vice-consul at Detroit, added a few remarks which somewhat lightened the pessimistic view held by Dr. Vorzimer. A letter on Yiddish publishers from Jennie Meyrowitz of New York, was then read, and a written report on the Greek situation was received from Mrs. Alison B. Alessios of Chatham Square Branch Library, New York.

Mrs. Ledbetter informed the meeting that Mr. Boro Petrovic, 1561 E. 36th St., Cleveland, was qualified to give most valuable help in the selection of Serbian titles. Dorothy Hurlbutt told of an interesting experiment which the library in Hibbing, Minn., made to secure Serbian books from Belgrade. A letter was read from the Roumanian Educational Bureau, 3133 Broadway, New York, offering to supply Roumanian books free to libraries in proportion to the Roumanian population.

Mrs. A. H. Watterson, formerly in charge of the Order Department of the Cleveland Public Library, read an inclusive list of publishers both in the United States and abroad, from whom foreign books could be obtained. This list is published elsewhere in this number.

At the close of the discussion, the report of the Committee of the New York Library Association on Work with Foreign Born, outlining their work in securing the translation into Yiddish of American titles, was read. After discussion the following resolutions were adopted:

"The A. L. A. Committee on Work with the Foreign-born wishes to go on record as approving the work of the Committee on Work with the Foreign-born of the New York Library Association, in the matter of securing the translation of American books into foreign languages. The Secretary of this meeting is instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the Library Association, New York.

"The A. L. A. Committee on Work with the Foreign-born recommends the translation into Yiddish, Polish and Italian, of Anna Howard Shaw's "Story of a Pioneer."

"The Secretary of the A. L. A. give sufficient space adequately to incorporate the material brought out in the present meeting in the printed *Proceedings* of the A. L. A.

JOSEPHINE GRATIAA, *Secretary*.

Libraries of Religion

The Libraries of Religion and Theology Round Table was conducted by Reverend John F. Lyons on the evening of June 29. The general subject, "Religious Books in the Public Library," was first treated by Frank G. Lewis, librarian of Bucknell Library, Crozer Theological Library, Chester, Pa., in a paper, "Selecting Religious Books for a Public Library," printed elsewhere in this number. Bernard C. Steiner of Baltimore discussed "Public Libraries and Sunday School Teachers."

Marion Humble, executive secretary of the Year-Round Bookselling Plan, said that Religious Book Week, among the many "weeks" that are nationally observed is really unique because it is *religious* but has no denominational or other religious barriers, and it gives each individual religious organization an opportunity to use the aims and publicity of the Week to increase interest in religious books of their own belief, as well as others. The first Religious Book Week in 1921 was organized with the same idea as Children's Book Week—to give to individuals a better understanding of the enrichment which religious books add to life, and to impress booksellers with the importance of strong departments and advertising of religious books. The movement immediately won the support of the churches, with the co-operation of literally thousands of ministers, realizing that the power of the spoken word can be greatly extended thru the printed word. The denominational publishers in preparing for the Week have sent out thousands of letters and circulars to ministers thruout the country; and special sermons, special book talks and book exhibits in the churches, special notices in the church calendars were a result. The Religious Book Week Committee includes Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, Catholic, Jewish and several general publishers with religious books. The public libraries played a large part, holding exhibits of books, distributing lists, arranging for special talks at club meetings and before church societies. The third Religious Book Week will be held March 4th to 10th, 1923.

Paul M. Paine, librarian of the Syracuse, N. Y. Public Library, in discussing "The Bible

in the Library" in a paper read by Orlando C. Davis, librarian of the Public Library, Waltham, Mass., said that nothing illustrates more plainly the difference between school advantages and public library advantages than the recommendation which was made in Dr. Bostwick's article on religious books in the library in the June *Bookman*. It is that every form of religion should have its able defender in the public library.

The Reverend Gains Glenn Atkins, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Detroit, also spoke on the relations of the church and the library.

The following resolution was adopted: "That public libraries and theological libraries be encouraged to co-operate fully with the Third Annual Religious Book Week, March 4-10, 1923."

The Round Table voted to request the newly elected officers to ask the A. L. A. to recognize the libraries of Religion and Theology Round Table as a section of the A. L. A. to be known as the Religious Book Section.

Officers for the coming year are: chairman, Mary M. Pillsbury of the General Theological Library, Boston; secretary, Elizabeth Herrington of the U. S. Public Health Service Library, Chicago.

GRACE J. FULLER, *Secretary, pro tem*

Public Documents

EIGHTY librarians were present at the first meeting of the Public Documents Round Table held on June 27, with H. H. B. Meyer presiding. The report of the sub-committee on the Handbook on the popular use of documents was submitted by Jessie Woodford, chairman. The work was reported as under way, after many delays, altho not so far advanced as the committee hoped. The plan is for a small, hundred page handbook, to provide a clear, simple outline of successful and practical methods for carrying on popular work with documents for smaller as well as larger libraries. The outline of chapter headings was given. An explanation of the very interesting graphs which had been made to illustrate the results of the questionnaires on the use of documents which were sent last year to public libraries, was later given by Miss Woodford.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

Mary A. Hartwell, of the office of Superintendent of Public Documents, Washington, D. C., read a valuable paper on "The Year's Developments Toward Betterment of Public Documents Service to Libraries," to be printed later. Mr. Meyer paid tribute to the work of Mr. Tisdell,

Superintendent of Documents, which has accomplished so much for libraries.

The Discussion of the daily distribution of documents was opened by President Root, who has found it extremely satisfactory because he is able to produce a document as soon as news notice was given. The use of documents had been increased and inquiries for document material have been greatly stimulated. Mr. Goodrich, of the Michigan University Library, also favored the plan of daily distribution and had found it a great help in reference work.

The *Congressional Digest* was described by one of the editors, Mabel Gram. Mr. Meyer warmly commended the magazine, which is strictly non-partisan, presenting both sides of all questions, and aims to give accurate information on Congressional matters.

The need for a petition to Congress on the need for passing a law to allow depository libraries to circulate documents was brought up by Miss Woodford. Miss Hartwell in this connection read a letter from Mr. Tisdell regarding present practice. It was decided that the Chair, with consent, would appoint a committee to draw up a resolution to this effect. Miss Woodford asked for a resolution in regard to the discontinuance and changed form of various government periodicals. The Chairman appointed Mr. Severance, Mr. Goodrich and Miss Woodford as a committee on resolutions.

Miss Woodford also spoke on the increased confidence on the part of the public, especially business men, which had come as a result of receiving documents daily. The Public Library of Chicago is receiving documents even earlier than newspapers and in a few cases before release to the executive departments. F. Mabel Winchell testified that the use of documents has doubled in Manchester, N. H., and Mr. Brigham said that he had been saved much money for telegrams, thru the daily distribution.

The second session was held on Wednesday evening, June 28, with Mr. Meyer in the chair. The attendance was 105.

LIBRARIES OF U. S. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

A paper by George F. Winchester, librarian, Free Public Library, Paterson, N. J., on "Suggestions for a System of Libraries of United States Government Publications," outlined briefly a plan for making United States Government publications readily available and economically administered by having such libraries in each state.

The matter of the selective distribution of documents for depository libraries was considered, with an explanation by Mr. Meyer that the function of the present depository libraries would not be displaced. It was not thought necessary to discuss the question on the program

"Shall the Number of Depository Libraries be Increased?" because the selective plan when in operation would take care of the matter of depositories.

SCHOOLS AND DOCUMENTS

A paper on "Schools and Documents: the new civics and its problems," by Josephine Lesem, teacher of Community Civics, Senn High School, Chicago, was read by Miss Woodford. Miss Lesem stated that the aim of the new schools' curriculum should be teaching citizenship and that the core of material should be furnished by social studies. A social studies course inaugurated in the Chicago high schools two years ago, which Miss Lesem conducted, was the basis of her experience. "The texts used were Dunn's "Community and the Citizen," Nida's "City, State and Nation," and Hughes' "Community Civics," but it was not a text-book course since it emphasized in every way pupil experience and the development of student initiative and co-operative activities. Reference books, magazine articles and pamphlet material of all kinds were used to supply the fresh and up to the minute information which could not be found in texts. Government documents now available are not always suited to the demands made upon them by the new social studies courses. Miss Lesem suggested that special condensed editions of documents be issued by the United States Government for school and general use.

In commenting on the paper Mr. Meyer spoke of the need for revision of certain documents and for adequate indexing, especially the *Congressional Record*, for which the Library of Congress has found it necessary to make its own subject index. He added that the suggestion for a special condensed edition indicated a lack of perspective on the part of the teacher, since the government publications are not prepared primarily for school use, but for department purposes. Miss Woodford pointed out that such an edition would also be useful to any citizen.

A short time was devoted to the discussion of the topic, "Attitude of Library Assistant to Documents—How can it be improved?" Miss Woodford and Dr. Carr have found all assistants keen and interested, an opinion which was heartily endorsed.

The question of whether the documents survey be carried further to cover college, reference, school and special libraries, was discussed at some length. Miss Woodford submitted that it had been of such service to public libraries that a similar questionnaire, conducted by a committee of specialists, would be highly advisable. Dr. Carr suggested a survey from

Washington. Mr. Meyer thought that the matter should wait, especially since he could no longer retain the chairmanship of the Public Documents Round Table, and preferred to have such an undertaking begun by his successor.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:

Whereas, the distribution of Public Documents by the Office of the Superintendent of Documents in the past year has witnessed many improvements in the service which have been entirely for the benefit of libraries, therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our hearty appreciation of these constructive measures and improvements, especially the daily distribution of documents to the depository libraries.

Whereas, Thru the necessity for economy the Government has suspended several periodicals of importance and special interest to the public, such as *Public Roads*, *Vocational Summary* and *School Life*, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Documents Round Table in session request the early consideration of the resumption of these and other similar periodicals because of the demand for these, and their practical and educational value, and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these minutes be sent to the Public Printer, the Superintendent of Documents, the Joint Committee of Printing, and to the various government officers concerned.

Training Class Instructors

A Round Table of Training Class Instructors was held at the Detroit Public Library on Wednesday evening, June 28th, in the staff auditorium. In the absence of the officers, Lucy L. Morgan, of Detroit, acted as chairman, and Carrie E. Scott, of Indianapolis, as secretary.

A report on the organization of the section of Training Class instructors prepared by Julia A. Hopkins, supervisor of staff instruction at the Brooklyn Public Library, was read by Marie A. Newberry, supervisor of training at the Public Library of Toledo, O. The acting chairman was authorized to present the petition asking for the organization of a Training Class section to the A. L. A. Council with the twenty-five required signatures.

Discussion of the practice work of apprentices and students of training classes as handled in individual libraries followed. A list of 81 libraries registered as interested in staff training, compiled from the questionnaire sent out by Miss Hopkins, was distributed. The list is arranged alphabetically by states, and under each state alphabetically by towns. The items given are (1) name of library; (2) name of librarian; (3) form of training—individuals, apprentice class or training class; (4) length of course; (5) title of person in charge of the course; (6) name of person in charge of the course. Of the eighty-one libraries on the list, three are seventy public, six college or university, three state, one county, and one is a state library com-

mission. In eight libraries the instruction is in charge of a person whose whole time is given to the work; in eighteen, the work is in charge of a department head; in twenty-four the librarian has charge. Twenty-five are listed as training classes; twenty-three as apprentice classes; eighteen train individuals only. Eleven libraries conduct a course lasting nine months; three have eight months; one, seven months; thirteen, six months; four, five months; four, four months; eleven, three months; two, two months; and one, a one month's course.

CARRIE E. SCOTT, *Secretary pro tem.*

Work with Negroes

A round table meeting was held Wednesday evening, June 28th, Ernestine Rose, of the New York Public Library, presiding. About one hundred were present.

The chair announced as the purpose of the meeting the consideration of a permanent organization following up the informal discussion at Swampscott, and called upon George T. Settle, of the Louisville, Ky., Free Public Library, to open the question.

Mr. Settle gave the object of the Round Table as an opportunity to exchange ideas and report for mutual benefit what is being done. Louisville has organized a negro department to its training class and has already trained eleven colored assistants from other southern cities. A separate library for colored people is maintained, giving very effective service. The city is doing its part by the negro to make his residence a mutual benefit. It is intended to establish a library school in connection with the library with a colored department.

The Chair reported that a questionnaire designed to get a clear understanding of the status of library work with colored people had been sent out during the year. The report on this questionnaire was tabulated by Marion P. Watson, of the 135th Street Branch of the New York Public Library.

SUPPORT AND CONTROL OF NEGRO LIBRARIES

Lloyd W. Josselyn, of Birmingham, Ala., followed with a paper on the support and control of negro libraries. It is not fair to the negro to judge him by standards of the white race; his needs are different from our needs and his problems must be seriously studied, as well as our problems in working with him. This study is best made by personal contact supplemented by the best sociological work of negro as well as white authors. The amount of financial support should depend on the literacy of the negro, the ability of the literate negro to make use of library service and the cost of giving such service. One dollar will buy more service for the

negro than for the white man. Adequate service to the negro is 25 per cent cheaper than to the white, as personal service is cheaper by 40 per cent, books 15 per cent, periodicals 10 per cent, miscellaneous expenses 10 per cent. Since public libraries are controlled by the people through suffrage, the whites, being in the majority, control the negro libraries. In response to a questionnaire the replies from fifteen southern libraries indicate that a mixed board of control is impossible, a white board with an advisory negro board impracticable, and a negro board unsuccessful.

Informal discussion brought out the following points:

Birmingham bases the cost of negro service in libraries on costs obtained from various educational and business institutions. Books are cheaper because more elementary.

Louisville considers the cost of negro service greater per capita than for white people. White and colored assistants are paid the same salaries, while double the number of colored assistants is used. The same complete reference library is provided as for white service. An attempt is made to cultivate social imagination as distinct from folk imagination, by awakening interest in the better type of modern fiction. More books per capita are read than in any white community in the south.

Evansville, Ind., finds its colored branch most expensive, as a larger staff in proportion to those served must be provided. Salaries are based on efficiency and the attempt is made to give equal service to both races, tho in separate buildings.

Roanoke, Va., reports a colored adult circulation of 80 to 90 per cent fiction; juvenile 50 to 55 per cent fiction, with religion second in both instances.

Norfolk, Va., has a colored advisory committee which formulates a policy for the colored library keeping within the policy of the white library. It selects its own assistants and discusses its problems with the white librarian.

Mary U. Rothrock, of Knoxville, Tenn., advised workers with negroes to think and listen and say little. General principles should be modified in the light of local conditions. A negro is entitled to equal opportunities and to the generous consideration of the white majority. A book collection should be provided with a view to its usage, but not inferior to the white collection. The cultural advantage of good architecture in the library building ought to be given and ample financial support assured. As the majority rules, the white race is in control and the practical problem remains to arrange complete co-operation with the least friction.

Negro citizens do not approve a colored advisory committee.

TRAINING FOR WORKERS

Kansas City, Mo., has a new branch which is about to be housed in a high school, to be administered like other branches. The book problem is not different from other branches, the negro clientele being very intelligent.

Ethel McCollough, of Evansville, Ind., read a thoughtful paper on the training of negro workers. Evansville's negro branch, the first of its kind north of the Ohio River, was organized eight years ago. The work of training colored assistants is still in the pioneer stage. The choice of material among negroes is much more difficult than among whites, because of their sensitiveness and lack of mental training. The trained negro librarian gives very acceptable service to her own people. Four colored apprentices have been graduated, sometimes with the regular class, sometimes by special training. Certificates are issued to them.

Jennie L. Flexner, of Louisville, Ky., thought both industrial and classical training necessary for whites and colored alike, to develop an improved relationship between the races. The majority of southern negroes are farmers and farm laborers, who must not only be trained to get something out of their lives, but must have an outlet for leadership provided for them. Racial integrity should be kept by training leaders to develop co-operation with white people. While other professions have growing numbers of negroes, only a few librarians have been trained. The trained negro librarian has a virgin field to work among his own race. He is much needed to supplement the work of schools, which are often open for only a few months in the year.

Thomas F. Blue, of Louisville, Ky., sketched the training given colored librarians in the Louisville library, where he is in charge of the colored department. Local applicants for the Training Class are required to have a good high school education, or its equivalent, and to pass the annual examination. The class spends four to six months in the study of library methods and practice work. Instruction is given by the head and senior assistants of the Colored Department, and heads of departments at the Main Library. This training has been taken by thirty-four persons. Aside from the training of its own assistants, the library has trained most of the young women who are serving in colored branch libraries in the South. Eleven young colored women were sent to Louisville for library training by the librarians at Houston, Birmingham, Atlanta, Evansville, Memphis, Knoxville, Nash-

ville, and Chattanooga. All of these have served in public libraries thruout the South. At present seven are serving in colored branch libraries at Atlanta, Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Birmingham, and Houston, and from all indications are "making good."

E. Gertrude Avey, of Cincinnati, reported a separate colored branch since 1912, with three colored assistants trained in the local library under special instruction. A second branch will soon be opened in charge of a colored librarian trained with the regular local apprentice class. This has been more satisfactory than giving special instruction. The colored branch costs the same as any other branch, the same methods of book selection are used and the assistants attend the regular staff meetings.

OPPORTUNITY FOR WORK AND WORKERS

J. F. Marron of Jacksonville, Fla., stated that there is plenty of opportunity in the real south for work and workers. Most large cities have little of such service and there is none in the smaller communities. Where already established it is capable of larger development. Progressive colored people will become available for training and the larger minds among them will handle the question of missionary work among their own race. All colored institutions of learning will need such libraries. No high school library is now known in Jacksonville. This is not possible at present as colored schools are overcrowded.

Tommie Dora Barker, of Atlanta, Ga., opened a colored branch in July, 1921, in the largest negro center in the city, combining a business section with residences. She considers the school and the library important restraining influences for negroes. The library registers four thousand users. It is hoped to establish stations auxiliary to this branch in other negro centers of the city. A proposed local program of enlarged school activities will give the library opportunity to obtain room in the high school for a colored library. Large returns are received from the number reached. The present expenditure for administration is large; it is not a cheap investment.

Pearl Hinesley of Roanoke, Va., reported that Roanoke is about to organize a colored branch and has received much inspiration from a colored assistant loaned by Louisville.

SEGREGATION

Miss Rose spoke of the North coming rapidly to a problem similar to that in the South. In New York, the 135th Street Branch is the only one at present having colored assistants, altho other branches are in large, growing negro centers. It is a question whether it should be

made a colored branch or whether colored assistants should be put in other branches. Segregation will be a large problem for the North to solve, altho it is not yet realized in most quarters. Legally, colored and white are on the same ground, but in many cases there is not a real feeling of equality in the library.

Miss Rice of Chicago, felt that the Chicago Public Library had no problem to discuss. No separate branches are considered and work does not differ from that with foreigners. The branch in Abraham Lincoln center has a fast growing colored patronage, with two colored assistants.

William F. Yust, of Rochester, N. Y., thinks there is no race problem there. The problem of control and management is bound to bring forth conflicting experiences in various localities. The varying success of governing boards indicates that advisory boards hold great possibilities of friction and dissatisfaction. It would have been valuable to have statistics collected in the recent questionnaire as Mr. Bertram, secretary of the Carnegie Corporation, recently asked for such figures, which could not be supplied.

ORGANIZATION

Upon the Chair presenting the matter of organization into a permanent A. L. A. section, it was moved by Mr. Settle, and seconded by Miss Ohr, Indianapolis, that such organization be effected. Discussion brought out a feeling that the matter was not yet ready for such a step. Some of the speakers thought the purpose could be served by a Round Table for at least another year, or that all difficulties would be cleared away after four or five years of Round Table discussion. Others deemed the problem too sectional in character to be regularly organized as an A. L. A. section. The motion was therefore amended in such manner as to instruct the Chair to ask the president of the A. L. A. for a Round Table next year, if in her opinion it is necessary.

ERNESTINE ROSE, *Chairman.*

Wanted—A Teachers' Advisor

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

On my return from a two weeks vacation I find an accumulation of mail, each letter in which is accompanied by a stamp meaning of course that there is urgent need for an answer not to be denied.

In condensed form these are some of the questions:

I must order my books for the year from the county library. My list must be in by September. I have the first four grades. I am helpless. Please make out the list for me. I am entitled to twenty books for each grade.

I have thirty-eight children in the sixth grade. Only three are Americans. What shall I give them to read? They understand only the simplest texts.

Please send me a list of the fifty best books for seventh and eighth grades. I have some money to buy books but do not know what to order.

The school wishes to purchase three sets of supplementary readers for the third grade. What shall I order?

My Board wishes to purchase a set of reference books. It is a rural school. All grades. What would you advise us to get? Please send the name of the best set with the name of the publisher and the price.

What are the best books for teaching home economics in rural schools? We can buy about ten this year.

Please send me a list of about twenty books suitable for a teachers' reading club. We want books about children. Nothing professional. Something human like "Emmy Lou" and "The Evolution of Dodd."

Is Wells' Outline of World History a good book to put into the library for our eighth grade?

My sixth grade has about 75 per cent of foreign children. We cannot use the State English Text. What shall I do?

I am teaching in — county. I am ordered to use the — readers, which they are very difficult since my children are all Swedish. What can I get from the County Library to use before this reader. First grade.

We wish to organize our school library. We have several hundred books. Could you send us a plan for cataloging that is not as complex as the Dewey Decimal. We are none of us experienced librarians.

Why are teachers not taught such things?

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN

Postal Card Notices of Fines

In *American Municipalities* for July is given the correspondence between the Secretary of the League of Iowa Municipalities and the Post Office Department with reference to dunning postal card notices. This ruling would apply to the postal card notices with reference to fines which libraries send out. The gist of the matter is that a statement of an amount that is due, and calling attention to a regulation with reference to accounts, etc., may be mailed on a postal card. The following sentence bears on this point:

... This does not include cards that bear notice of assessments of fraternal and other societies which contain a respectful reference to the rules of such order or society that failure to pay such assessment will cause the member to be suspended or that his certificate will become void, if the assessment referred to does not appear to be past due.

The Bookshelf for Boys and Girls

The Bookshelf for Boys and Girls will be ready about the middle of August. Librarians desiring quantity lots of this catalog for distribution during Children's Book Week and the Holidays should place orders immediately. The early printing ensures delivery in time for checking and making possible purchases before the good book weeks.

R. R. BOWKER CO.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

AUGUST, 1922



THE complexity and perplexity of the many meetings at A. L. A. Conferences is not likely to be lessened so long as the present system prevails of binding everything in a single week's annual program. Unfortunately, the situation is aggravated by the tendency to multiply sections and other sub-divisions, and in this case it is indeed true that "multiplication is vexation." There is already a separate association of the library schools, in addition to the Professional Training Section of the A. L. A., and there is now a proposal to make still another organization of library teachers in a third field. More and more it seems probable that a larger solution of the problem must be attempted, such as the holding of the Conference biennially, with subordinate meetings in the alternate years, which would incidentally provide for a presidential term of two years in which a president might actually exert some useful influence on the policy of the Association, as is scarcely practicable when the initial address of the president is also his valedictory.

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A SURPRISING vote was called out by the new scheme of electing an A. L. A. president and other officials. No less than 2950 members out of a total of 5307 eligible voted and the result was equally a compliment to President-Elect Utley and to the rival candidate who polled so substantial a number of votes. It is an embarrassment to a voter to have to decide between two candidates when there is no difference of principle on which they respectively stand, and possibly the decisive element in the vote for president was the fact that one was candidate from the East, for Chicago is east to many of the western brethren, and the other was from the far West, so that probably there was geographical distribution of votes. The elections at A. L. A. Conferences, often calling out scarcely more than a hundred votes, had become so perfunctory that the new plan was worth trying, altho it is scarcely to be expected that interest will continue to be shown to the same extent after the novelty of the plan has worn off, and there may be some loss in interest in this method in contrast with that of having an actual poll when there is no real question of rivalry.

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AT A. L. A. conferences the sessions of the Children's Librarians Section are not only the

largest section gatherings as a rule, but in many other respects surpass the other section meetings in enthusiasm and wide-awake interest. This year one of the meetings was especially interesting because of the first presentation of the Newbery medal for the best children's book of the previous year, as determined by the ballot of children's librarians. By a large majority, it was decided that Van Loon's "The Story of Mankind," originally intended for his own children, tho it has had a large vogue for adult as well as juvenile reading, was entitled to this distinction, and Dr. Van Loon's presence to receive in person the merited honor made the occasion one of unusual interest. The Newbery medal has another function as a memorial of the earliest publisher of books for children, so that it links the past with the present and future in significant fashion, and incidentally illustrates the immense development both of publications for children and of interest in the reading of children. The presentation of this medal will doubtless continue to be one of the salient features of the section's session at future conferences.

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WHEN Bernard R. Green had completed the construction of the Library building and incidentally developed for its use what is now known as the Snead Snack, it was natural and proper that he should be associated with the Librarian of Congress in its custody and care, and with the office of Superintendent of Building were associated certain duties more properly within the function of the Librarian. After his death this division of functions was less appropriate, and a recent enactment has now placed the maintenance and repair of the edifice in charge of the architect of the Capitol and placed the other functions under control of the Librarian, thru an Administrative Assistant who will be the disbursing officer and will have house-keeping and welfare relations within the library organization. This new position has been filled by the appointment of Mrs. Harriet de Kraft Woods, who has for years been an effective and much trusted official within the Copyright Division of the Library and has there won golden opinions. The change is in the direction of more efficient organization and the appointment of Mrs. Woods is the more interesting because for the first time a woman has been placed in so important a position in the national library.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

THE Library Department of the National Education Association, organized as to membership this year and now numbering more than one hundred and eighty members, held its annual meeting with the Association in Boston from July 5-7. There was an attendance of about one hundred and fifty at each of the three afternoon assemblies, at which the development of adequate library service, library service proper and the reading of school students respectively were discussed.

In discussing the first topic, Joy E. Morgan, editor of the Association's *Journal*, declared that no other single educational agency has in proportion to its cost greater undeveloped possibilities than the free public library. Less than twenty per cent of the people of the United States enjoy the privileges of local library service. Development may be encouraged by establishing workable units of administration, such as county libraries, and by more clearly defining the responsibility of the Federal government and of the states for the development of adequate policies of library promotion. There should be, said Mr. Morgan in Washington a Bureau of Libraries with an appropriation of at least a million dollars a year, charged with promoting the development of libraries.

Sherman Williams, chief of the School Libraries Division, Albany, N. Y., said that pupils should be trained to form the reading habit, and led to make use of a public library in order that their after-school education may partially make good what they failed to acquire at school. Public libraries are the only institutions that can satisfactorily serve as continuation schools for any large number of people. They also furnish the only school for the adult immigrant.

Establishment of service in the school was discussed by Martha C. Pritchard, Teachers' College, Detroit, Mich.; in the locality by Sarah B. Askew, of the New Jersey Public Library Commission; in the state, by James I. Wyer, director of the New York State Library. Florence M. Hale, of Augusta, Me., spoke of "Libraries and Rural Schools," and Ruth E. Drake, of Chazy, N. Y., on "The Consolidated Rural School Library."

The next day's discussion of library service had papers on "How the Library Helps the Foreigner to Make His American Contribution," by Ernestine Rose, New York Public Library; "Ef-

fective Co-operation Between the Public Library and the Public School;" by Bertha McConkey, of Springfield, Mass.; "The Daily Newspaper in School," by O. S. Rice, of Madison, Wis.; and "The Spirit of Library Service," by Mrs. Edward Carter, of Port Arthur, Texas. Edith C. Parker, of Buffalo, spoke on "Story-Telling, its Relation to Literary Appreciation," and Mary E. Hall, of Brooklyn, N. Y., on "The Pupils' Contribution to the Success of the School Library."

Some of the hindrances to outside reading enumerated by A. B. de Mille, of Winthrop Highlands, Mass., in his discussion of books for boys, at the assembly on the reading of school students, were lack of time due to athletics, social clubs in school, the automobile, the moving pictures, and the cheap magazine, immense increase of school population, inadequacy of library facilities, shortage of teachers, and lack of home influence. The most important factor, in the view of the boys, is lack of time, and the only way to awaken their interest in books, so that they will read of their own accord, is to read them short striking passages from sound books in minutes snatched from routine periods, or to organize occasional half-periods outside of school hours for a few interested ones.

To enrich the school program, to enliven a difficult study and to inspire the individual child are among the opportunities of junior high school work, said Laura Grover Smith, librarian of the Virgil Junior High School of Los Angeles, Cal. The plan of grouping the seventh, eighth and ninth grades was first tried in California and worked out as feasible in Los Angeles, where there are now eight junior high schools and three more under construction. The child with the first year of the high school spent in the junior high now enters the tenth grade with much of his restlessness gone and with an ambition to finish the high school. The part of the library is to furnish "valuable, vivid, and cumulative interest" to the daily routine.

If the child finds the way to his own type of reading and starts his own personal relation with books, there is no danger that group instruction will mean standardized product, was the opinion of Frederic G. Melcher, whose paper on "The Child's Own Reading" is printed in the *Publishers' Weekly* for July 22, as is Helen Cosgrave's paper on "The Stimulation of Home Reading."

Librarians of normal schools should see to it

that their students associate, during their normal school course, with the kind of library they wish the students to imitate in the public schools, said Mary E. Richardson of the State Normal School, Geneseo, N. Y. Besides being instructed in the use of their own library with intelligence and without loss of time, the students should be given an outline of lessons to give to the grades, two or three a year, so that at the end of the eighth year in school children will be able to go to any public library and find material on a given subject for themselves. "Training for School Librarians" was also considered by Ruth Tobey of Terre Haute, Ind.

Numerous exhibits added to the interest of the meeting. In the Teachers' Reference Room was arranged an exhibition illustrating school library work. This exhibit, which was in charge of a committee under the chairmanship of Edna Woodbury of the Somerville High School with the co-operation of Simmons College and the H. R. Hunting Company, included material illustrative of the methods of high school libraries and a very suggestive collection of books adapted for school library use. The Boston Public Library, as its contribution to the occasion, arranged a number of special exhibits. In the Teachers' Reference Room was shown a delightful collection of chap books, toy books, primers, and other children's books of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century. In the Exhibition Room on the third floor was a comprehensive exhibit of early text books, together with a series of photographs of school-houses recently erected in Boston and a large collection of pictures of early Boston school-houses presented an interesting contrast to these modern buildings.

In the entrance hall of the building the Library maintained an information desk for the convenience of the visiting teachers. In this hall were also displayed a number of interesting library maps. One of these showed by the use of colored pins the locations of the 320 distributing agencies of the Boston Public Library, together with over one hundred special libraries in the Boston district. A second map, by means of colored circles, showed the proximity of the branches of the Public Library to the people whom they serve. A third map showed the number of public libraries and in the various cities and towns of the metropolitan district; the total number, including branches, is 125, with 2,800,000 books, and an annual circulation of 7,200,000 volumes. A fourth map illustrated in a similar graphic way the library resources of the State of Massachusetts. The Extension Service also made an interesting exhibit in the entrance hall, presenting concrete illustrations of the

sources of information made accessible by the service.

Officers were elected for the coming year as follows:

President, Martha C. Pritchard, Teachers' College, Detroit, Mich.; vice-president, Mrs. Edward Carter, Port Arthur, Texas; secretary-treasurer, Della Frances Northey, Indiana Public Library Commission, Indianapolis, Ind.

MARGARET E. ELY, *Secretary*.

MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE 25th meeting of the Medical Library Association was called to order by the Vice-President, Dr. C. F. Wylde, in the absence of the President, Dr. L. F. Barker, at 10.15 A. M., on May 22, 1922, in the Medical Library Building of the Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. George Dock, of the Washington University, read the first paper on the program, "The Washington University Library; its growth, use and administration." "The Pioneer Physician" was read by J. Christian Bay, of the John Crerar Library. A discussion was lead by Dr. Carl E. Black, of Jacksonville, Ill., on "What part should public library directors take in maintaining a medical library?"

Dr. Wilde brought up the question of having the next meeting in the fall of 1923, as there is no hope of the Osler books arriving until then. A vote showed that the majority was in favor of having the meeting at that time. The meeting then adjourned and the members were guests at luncheon of the Washington University Medical School.

The afternoon session was called to order by the Vice-President, Dr. C. F. Wylde. In the absence of the Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. John Ruhrah, Miss Noyes read his reports. She also said that Dr. Barker had sent out a large number of letters to individual men asking them to join the Association. This letter was read, and Dr. Wylde gave the list of names of the men who had applied for membership. It was moved that all these be elected.

Dr. Taylor moved that the Association send a telegram to Dr. Garrison as he is about to leave for the Philippine Islands for three years. Dr. Barker, President of the Association, spoke on "Our Debt to Medical Librarians." Mr. Fisher moved that a vote of thanks be extended to the President for the work he has done during the past year. A vote was taken as to whether the name should remain the Medical Library Association or be changed to the Medical Library Association of America. The vote was 12 to 9 in favor of the original name, Medical Library Association.

The following officers were elected for the year 1922 and 1923; President, Dr. C. F. Wyldé, Montreal, Canada; vice-president, Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, Baltimore, Md.; secretary-treasurer, Dr. John Ruhräh, Baltimore, Md.; Executive Committee, C. Perry Fisher, Philadelphia; J. H. Ballard, Boston; Dr. L. H. Taylor, Wilkes-Barre.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

THE summer meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, held at North Scituate, June 15 to 17, considered among other topics training for library work, the value of leisure hour reading and the status of modern fiction, the relations of special and public librarians, and the art of story-telling.

The Club was welcomed to Scituate by Frederic T. Bailey, Commissioner of Plymouth County. Margaret Deland gave a reading of her story, "An Encore." At the business meeting which followed officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Harold T. Dougherty, librarian of the Newton Public Library; vice-presidents, Frank H. Chase, of the Boston Public Library, Florence E. Wheeler, of the Leominster Public Library, and Lucinda F. Spofford, of the Attleboro Public Library; secretary, Orlando C. Davis, of Waltham; recorder, Frank H. Whitmore, of Brockton; treasurer, George H. Evans, of Somerville.

TRAINING FOR LIBRARY WORK

The first paper on training for library work was read by Harriet E. Howe of the Simmons College Library School. The question of having the Club provide a scholarship for some library school student was raised by Mr. Dougherty. A contribution of one hundred dollars from June R. Donnelly was supplemented by an equal sum from members of the Club before the close of the meeting. George H. Evans conducted a symposium on "The Training Class in Theory and Practice" to which Clarence E. Sherman, Lynn; May Ashley, Greenfield; Harold A. Wooster, Westfield Athenaeum; Hiller C. Wellman, Springfield; and Mr. Evans contributed. Mr. Evans stated that in Somerville practice work is secured in six major departments. The class is closely linked with the graded form of service, and promotion later is thru experience and examination rating.

EMPLOYMENT AND RECRUITING

"What the Librarian Looks for in Employing and Promoting Assistants" was discussed by Donald K. Campbell, Haverhill; Frank H. Whitmore, Brockton, and Clarence E. Sherman. Six steps in recruiting were enumerated by Eliza Ruth Pendry of the Harvard Graduate School of Education as: opportunities for try-outs in the

profession; dissemination of accurate information about the vocation; counselling of those interested by persons equipped to do this; vocational education programs emphasizing the social service of the profession as well as its theoretical side; an intelligent placement system, and, as corollary, a follow-up system whereby any necessary readjustments may be made.

PROFITABLE LEISURE READING

The desirability of following the individual bent in the choice of reading was emphasized by Frank H. Chase in his discussion of "How to Make Leisure Hour Reading Count Toward Advancement." For this reason he preferred the Pigskin Library to the Five Foot Shelf, and did not prescribe the classics. Growth must primarily be individual, and it is impossible arbitrarily to map out another's reading. There is no danger in reading slowly or even sparingly if proper mental use is made of the material. As a general aid Winchester's "Five Short Courses of Reading in English Literature" is useful.

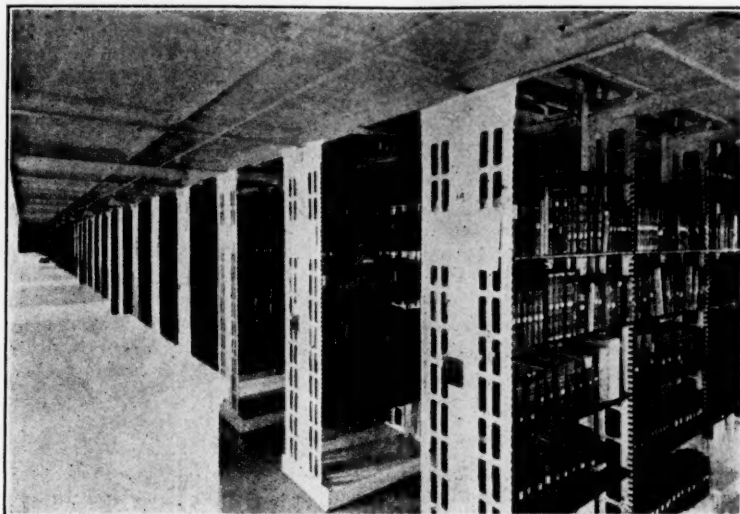
MODERN FICTION

John Clair Minot, literary editor of the *Boston Herald* surveyed current fiction. The outstanding and prevailing type, he said, is the biographical novel of protest and discontent, undeniably clever, but frequently marred by incoherence and hysteria. It mirrors the bewildered and baffled youth of a hectic era, groping for self-expression and blindly seeking truth.

May Lamberton Becker of the New York Evening Post *Literary Review* disclaimed any intention of analyzing the popularity of the books mentioned in her talk, "The New Books" she sought rather to formulate an expression of a need. The reading public has a right to expect that American authors shall give it work in the key of American life. This is not the key of tragedy, which never comes into the life of an individual nation until the idea of finality arrives, an idea not natural to the American, in whose life the sporting element bulks large. The approach to middle age, which Mrs. Becker referred to as entering the "dividend years" should not be treated too sombrely. One should not, on the other hand, be too insistent on the happy ending, which after all is merely a bend in the road.

SPECIAL AND PUBLIC LIBRARIANS

The Saturday afternoon session was held under the auspices of the Special Libraries Association of Boston, with Laura R. Gibbs, in charge of the Research Department of the Tel-U-Where Company, presiding. Rebecca B. Rankin, librarian of the Municipal Reference Library of New York City, whose topic was "Our Likenesses," mentioned the dissimilarities as



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The advantage of providing study spaces in the stacks is obvious. This feature of the stack construction has in late years been developed to a high degree.

The University of Michigan installation represents one of the most modern methods of providing a convenient and sufficiently private space for students.

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well as the likenesses between the work in her own field and that of public libraries.

George W. Lee in the ensuing discussion said that special librarians have less in common with each other than they have with general librarians, hence it is difficult to make their meetings profitable without the presence of the latter class. Mr. Chase disclaimed any feeling of superiority on the part of public librarians. The name does not matter. The man who changes his occupation does not change his point of view or ideals. He suggested, however, a distinction between those who are the custodians of books and the research workers or "go-getters." Mr. Belden pointed out that public librarians cannot do the work performed by special librarians, and altho able to furnish books must turn more and more to specialists. Ruth Canavan, librarian with Metcalf and Eddy, Boston, discussed the limits to which a librarian may be expected to go in searching for specific information.

STORY TELLING

Margaret Shipman Jamison spoke on the topic "Story Telling as a Fine Art," giving two delightful examples of her own art in telling a Czecho-Slovak fairy tale and Daudet's "Sub-Prefect." The story teller must be mentally alert, she said; skilful enough to change a program at a moment's notice and to bring a story quickly to a close. The Chair at the end of Mrs. Jamison's talk was instructed to appoint a committee of three to confer with the League of Story Tellers for the development of story-telling thruout the State.

MOULTON FUND

After the last session there was an auction of dealer's samples, the proceeds going to the John G. Moulton fund. Many members of the Club remained in town over Sunday to hear Ethel M. Knapp of the Bridgewater Normal School speak on "Poetry for Children" and read some representative children's poems.

FRANK H. WHITMORE, *Recorder*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

AT the end of its year of activities on May 20, 1922, the New York Library Club had a membership of 749, including 138 new members elected. One hundred and three members had resigned and or had been dropped. Six numbers of the club *Bulletin* were issued during the year at a cost of \$325, and 4,800 copies mailed to members, libraries, schools and periodicals.

Certification for librarianship was the topic of the first meeting held October 20, in the auditorium of the Central Y. W. C. A., and was pres-

ented by Dr. Charles C. Williamson of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Speakers at the meeting of November 17 in the Stuart Room of the New York Public Library were Dr. W. N. C. Carlton, Annie Carroll Moore, and Jessie Carson, who discussed "Books for our French Friends." Motion pictures showing the library work done with French children by the American Committee for Devastated France were exhibited.

The intimate bookshops of New York were described by Marian Cutter of the Children's Book and Frank Shay at the meeting of January 19, shop, Mrs. Mowbray-Clarke of the Sunwise Turn, held at the Prospect Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Stark Young, dramatic critic of the *New Republic* and Edwin Van B. Knickerbocker of the New York City High Schools discussed "The Play's the Thing," at the meeting of March 30, again held at the Y. W. C. A. The year closed with a meeting on May 13 in the auditorium of the Brooklyn Museum, when the new library building of the University of Louvain was described in an illustrated lecture by its architect, Whitney Warren, with an introductory illustrated talk on historic libraries of Europe by Edward F. Stevens of Pratt Institute Free Library.

Theresa Hitchler of the Brooklyn Public Library is the new president of the club, Claude G. Leland, of the Board of Education of New York City, vice-president, Marion F. Schwab of the Brooklyn Public Library, secretary, and Paul North Rice of the New York Public Library treasurer.

MARION F. SCHWAB, *Secretary*.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

AT the annual meeting of the California Library Association held at Coronado, June 12th to 15th, President Althea Warren of San Deigo, said in her report on the affairs and conditions of the association:

"We have eighty-seven more members than a year ago. Our treasury is \$2.99 richer. The types of our membership and their ratio to the whole are probably fairly represented by the registration for this meeting, which on Saturday of last week showed that one hundred and ninety-seven reserved rooms, of whom seventeen were men. Three were school librarians, two were special librarians, three were college librarians, three were trustees and the remaining ninety-four per cent were county, state, city or town librarians engaged in general departmental work. Out of a membership of over a thousand we are assembling at our annual meeting about twenty per cent. In addition nine district

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Budgetary Control. By J. O. McKinsey. 1922. 474 Pages, Cloth, \$4.25.

Corporation Procedure. By Thomas Conyngton, R. J. Bennett, and P. W. Pinkerton; Hugh R. Conyngton, Editor. 1922. 1680 Pages, Cloth, \$10.00.

Financial Policy of Corporations. By A. S. Dewing. Five Volumes. 1920 (2nd Printing, 1921). 953 Pages, Cloth, \$12.00.

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Mathematics of Accounting and Finance. By Seymour Walton and H. A. Finney. 1921. (3rd Printing, 1922). 274 Pages, Cloth, \$4.00.

Philosophy of Accounts. By Charles E. Sprague. Fifth Edition, 1922. 183 Pages, Cloth, \$2.50.

Practical Accounting Problems. By Paul-Joseph Esquerré. Typewriter type, Flexible Binding. Part I. 1921 (3rd Printing, 1922). 353 Pages, 8½ x 11, \$10.00; Part II, 1922. 356 Pages \$10.00.

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meetings have been held since January. Probably fifty per cent of our members have this year attended either a district, or the annual meeting. Almost our entire expenditure is made for these meetings. The Association pays printing, postage and stationery charges for the districts as well as traveling expenses for the mid-winter meeting of the executive committee when plans are made for the annual convention. Our only other expensive venture is the yearly publication of the handbook which is chiefly a report of the annual meeting.

"It seems as if the Association should supply some other form of service to the half of its membership which, because of the size of our State and the expenses of travel, cannot attend library meetings. The organization of a Certification Committee has been one effort at such service. The plan of the Committee gives the librarian who has not had professional training an opportunity to get a certificate based on years of service, at the same time giving recognition to college and library school training as forces tending to lift us from the clerical to the professional plane. To make the large expenditure which such education represents a paying one is the chief argument for certification. Ours

is the first state library association to issue certificates. The only way to make it a success is for every member of the Association who voted for the venture to apply for a certificate.

"Another form of service which has been experimented with this year is the publication of a quarterly bulletin. Members have complained that the appointments of district officers and new committee members are slow in receiving publicity. *News Notes* the only medium for the announcements, is a quarterly and its summer number is published so soon after the annual meeting that appointments of the new president are seldom printed in it until January. The executive committee, therefore, voted at their mid-winter meeting to try the experiment of a bulletin to contain C. L. A. news and reading lists of special value to California. One number appeared in March and another in May. They cost approximately \$60 each to print, address and mail. A list of the best books and magazines on California gardens by Sydney B. Mitchell, and a report of the C. L. A. salaries committee were included in these numbers. The matter of continuing them will be put to a vote at this meeting.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MASSACHUSETTS

Cambridge. The Cambridge Public Library has received from an anonymous donor a copy of a book, which, "unless all signs fail, is destined to rival in interest the famous Mazarin Bible." This is "the first compiled Protestant Bible ever printed in Latin" writes librarian T. Harrison Cummings in the *Boston Transcript*. "The editor was John Rudelius, a graduate of the University of Frankfurt, who writes the foreword in good scholastic Latin, dedicating the book 'to the most wise and learned Fathers, to the most distinguished men of the city of Frankfurt, and to the Consuls and Senators most highly esteemed and always to be honored by me, their student and disciple,' making no mention of any church in particular, but referring in a general way to the good of the state."

Of the "Biblia Sacra" which was issued by the press of Peter Quentel of Cologne in 1527 no other copy is recorded as existing, and of a second edition published in 1529 no copy can be found. The book is excellently preserved as is its binding which is probably not of later date than 1555 which is the date of the owner's autograph on the title page.

NEW YORK

Albany. Messrs. Fuller and Robinson have been appointed architects for the new Harmanus Bleecker Library building to be erected by the Young Men's Association of Albany at a cost of about \$100,000.

Ithaca. By decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Cornell University loses the bequest of a library valued at \$65,000 given in the will of Benno Loewey because there is only \$35,000 available which is insufficient to carry out the purpose of the will. The Decedents' Estate Law provides that no person having a wife living shall bequeath to any benevolent, charitable, library, scientific, religious, mission society more than half his estate.

NEW JERSEY

Newark. The contract for the construction of a two story extension of the Newark Free Public Library has been awarded.

West New York. An ordinance appropriating \$105,000 for the erection of a Public Library building has been passed.

MARYLAND

Baltimore. Librarian John Parker, of the Peabody Institute, who recently completed his fif-

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tieth year at the library, has prepared a special report describing the growth of the library in the half-century. When Mr. Parker entered the service of the Institute on April 24, 1871, as assistant in the reading room of the library, Philip Uhler was librarian, having succeeded Rev. Dr. John G. Morris, librarian from 1861 to 1867. The library had been open for five years and contained 43,659 volumes, a collection of unusual quality due to the literary taste of Dr. H. N. Morison, the Provost, and the scientific knowledge of Mr. Uhler. The library moved into its present building in 1878. It published its first printed catalog in 1892 in five volumes, followed in 1905 by the second edition in eight volumes, containing 5,422 pages and 300,355 entries, which was "received with great joy by the libraries of the country because of the analytical work which it contained. It represents the labor of 35 years and will always be an achievement of which the Peabody Institute should be proud."

Mr. Uhler resigned in June, 1913, as a result of failing eyesight, and died the following October. Mr. Parker succeeded him. Among the constant users of the library whom Mr. Parker recalls are Josiah Royce, Sidney Lanier, Daniel Coit Gilman, Edward Everett Hale, Basil L. Guildersleeve, and H. L. Mencken.

VIRGINIA

Richmond. The City Council's Committee on Utilities has recommended that a site be purchased for a Public Library at a cost of \$90,000 also that a bond issue of \$150,000 be made to cover costs.

ALABAMA

Birmingham. Gifts to Birmingham-Southern College recently announced include \$50,000 for a library, the name of the donor withheld.

OHIO

Cleveland. Ground for the new Public Library will probably be broken this fall, says the *Cleveland News*. The council has approved an ordinance granting the Library Board the right to erect its building in conformity with the street line of the Federal Building.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee. The seventy-seventh county branch of the Milwaukee Public Library system has been opened. A new system of parcel post delivery has been arranged, whereby those in outlying communities may have books mailed to them with the time limit of three weeks. The library pays the postage to the borrower, who pays the return postage.

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis. Actual work on testing the site of the new Minneapolis Public Library has been begun and it is expected that construction will be begun in the autumn.

St. Paul. Construction of a library building for the University of Minnesota is to be begun shortly. The building, which will cost about \$1,500,000, is part of an extensive program inaugurated by the University in 1919, in which it is expected to spend about \$6,000,000 during the next ten years.

TEXAS

Waco. Preliminary plans have been made for the Baylor University Library building to replace that destroyed by fire in the spring.

Waco. The Waco Public Library has scored a victory for increased appropriation. On July 11 fourteen amendments to the city charter were submitted to the people. Of the seven which carried only two involved increased taxation: one additional cent for Camerol Park and one additional cent for the library. The library which won by 1164 votes to 637 now has three cents on the \$100 valuation.

Galveston. Construction of a library, museum and central heating plant for the Medical Department of the University of Texas is contemplated in the near future. The building will cost about \$150,000.

Houston. On May 6th a bond issue of \$200,000 was favorably voted for a new central library building for Houston. It is expected that the \$200,000 will provide the first unit of a larger building. A plot of ground two or three blocks from the site of the present library building will be purchased by the City. The present library building (a Carnegie building) and its site will be sold. It is expected that about \$100,000 will be derived from this property. This amount will be used for the construction and equipment of branch library buildings in Houston Heights and on the north side of the City.

CALIFORNIA

Pasadena. The sum of \$300,000 has been given to the California Institute of Technology. Of this \$250,000 will be used for an extension of the recently completed Norman Bridge laboratory and the remaining \$50,000 toward a scientific and technical library for the Department of Physics. The plan is to spend \$10,000 in book purchases during the coming year and to set apart \$40,000 as a permanent endowment fund.

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- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- Ill. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BAILEY, Louis J., librarian of the Gary (Ind.) Public Library has resigned to become librarian of the Flint, (Mich.) Public Library.

CARROTHERS, Wilhemina E., librarian of Minnesota State Historical Society Library, St. Paul, and formerly of the Portland (Ore.) Public Library, has been appointed to succeed Frederic E. Brasch, as reference librarian of the J. J. Hill Reference Library.

CHAMBERLAIN, Marguerite, 1919 S., for the past two years librarian of the Lewiston (Me.) Public Library, appointed reference librarian of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Public Library, and is succeeded by Annie Leonore Barr who has been for the last five years librarian of Rumford, (Me.) Public Library.

CLARK, Clara, 1918 S., is to return to the Norfolk House Center Library, Roxbury, Massachusetts, after two years as cataloger at Ohio Wesleyan College.

EWING, Marion, 1909-10 S., is to teach English at Ginling College, Nanking, China, while on her Sabbatical year from the Pomona College Library, Claremont, Calif.

GILLIES, Elizabeth, 1918 S., has resigned her position as librarian of the Edgewater, New Jersey, Public Library on account of her approaching marriage.

JONES, Margaret, of the library department of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Va., appointed State Organizer for Virginia, working under the direction of the State Librarian.

NEWTON, Marjorie, 1917 S., has resigned from the Northwestern University Library to become had cataloger at Bryn Mawr College.

OSGOOD, Alta M., 1921 S., appointed librarian of the Fond du Lac, (Wis.) High School.

ROOT, Mary E. S., who has for the past twenty-two years has been supervisor of childrens work at the Providence (R. I.) Public Library has resigned so as to be free to undertake other work. She plans to spend a couple of months reorganizing the children's department of the Lynchburg, (Va.) Public Library and will thereafter return north.

Positions not previously reported to which members of the Simmons College School of Library Science, class of 1922 have been appointed are: Martha Barrow, librarian, Women's College, University of Delaware, Newark, Dela.; Elizabeth W. Graves, assistant cataloger, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; Ruth Hutchins, reference assistant, Adelbert College, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.; Mary K. Logan, assistant in the circulation department, Oregon State Agricultural College, Corvallis; Mary K. Murphy, branch librarian, Library Association of Portland, Ore. Mrs. Ruth McG. Lane is doing a special piece of library work for the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.

Appointments of eight students of the University of Texas Library Science Department have recently been made:

Marguerite Bengener, librarian of the Houston Heights Branch of the Houston Public Library; Mamie Ruth Camp, head cataloger of the Texas A. & M. College Library, at College Station; Lucy Conoly Foster, reader in Economics in the Loan Package Library, of the University Extension Department; Tyty Mayes, head cataloger of the University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville; Erin Lucile Parmele, loan assistant for the University of Texas Library; Elizabeth D. Runge, librarian of the Medical College, at Galveston; Ernest B. Jackson, teacher and librarian in high school, Coleman, Texas. Ruth Underwood is assistant during the summer in the Harris County Library at Houston.

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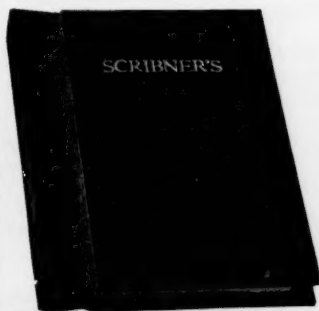
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 NARCOTICS
 Sandoz, C. E. Report on morphinism to the Municipal Court of Boston. 31 West Lake St., Chicago: Northwestern University Press. *Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.* May 1922, p. 10-55. Bibl. 75c.
 NATAL. See **BOTANY—NATAL**
 NERVOUS SYSTEM—DISEASES. See **MENTAL DISEASES**
 OBSTETRICS
 Cadmus, Nancy E. A manual of obstetrical nursing. Putnam. Bibl. D. \$1.25.
 OCEAN
 Kossinna, Erwin. . . . Die Tiefen des Weltmeeres. Berlin: E. S. Mittler. Bibl. footnotes.
 OHIO—HISTORY
 Gregory, William M., and William B. Guitteau. History and geography of Ohio. Ginn. Bibl. O. 96 c.
 OIL INDUSTRY
 Burroughs, E. H., comp. Recent articles on petroleum and allied substances. Washington: U. S. Bureau of Mines. 21 mim. p. April 1922. (Repts. of investigations, serial no. 2348).
 Mitzakis, Marcel. Oil encyclopedia. London: Chapman and Hall. Bibl. 21s.
 See also **MINES AND MINING.**
 ONE-ACT PLAYS
 Lewis, B. Roland. Contemporary one-act plays; with outline study of the one-act play and bibliographies. Scribner. 5 p. bibl. D. \$2.
 OPIUM
 Dixon, G. C. Truth about Indian opium. Whitehall, London, S. W. 1: Great Britain India Office. Industries and Overseas Dept. Bibl.
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 Hourtleg, Louis. . . . De Poussin à Watteau. . . . Paris: Hachette. 4 p. bibl.
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 Bowne, Borden P. Studies in philosophy and theology by former students of Borden Parker Bowne. Abingdon Press. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$2.
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 Dasgupta, Surendranath. A history of Indian philosophy; v. I. Macmillan. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$12.50.

- PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—GREECE, MODERN**
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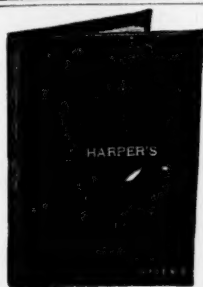
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